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SCOTCH PATRIOT
UNMASK'D,
IN
ANIMADVERSIONS
UPON A
Seditious Pamphlet,

INTITUL'D,

*The Reducing Scotland by Arms, and
Annexing it to England as a Pro-
vince, considered.*

By WILLIAM ATWOOD, Esq;

*Nunquamne reponam,
Vexatus toties ranci Theseide Codri?*

L O N D O N:

Printed, and are to be Sold by J. Nutt, near
Stationers-Hall. 1705.

1705 Aug: 10. The Parliament of Scotland ordered this
 book to be burnt by the Common hangman at Edinburgh
 And also the other book written by Atwood, entitled
 "The Superiority and direct dominion of the Imperial
 Crown of England Over the Crown and Kingdom of Scotland

ANIMADVERSIONS

Seditious Pamphlet

IN THE YEAR 1705

The Reducing Scotland by Arms, and
 Annexing it to England as a Pro-
 vince, considered.

BY WILLIAM ATWOOD, Esq.

Printed by J. Smith, at the Sign of the Crown, in St. Pauls Church-yard, London.

LONDON

Printed, and are to be sold by J. Smith, at the Sign of the Crown, in St. Pauls Church-yard, London.

THE SCOTCH PATRIOT UNMASK'D.

MR. *Ridpath's* Publication in the Year 1695, of Sir *Thomas Craig's* long-sleeping MS against the Right of the Crown of England, to Homage for the Kingdom of Scotland, with Scurrilous Reflections, not only upon our *Historiographer*, former *Historians*, and Publick Records, but upon the *English Nation*; and Gross Per-
 version of our *Historians*, to stir up his Countrymen to fight for a Point of Honour of his own Coining, having met with no Reproof from the Government, nor the only private Person who seem'd concern'd to vindicate himself, and the Record he had Published; he still presuming upon that good Nature of *English men*, of which he has so large Experience, not only in his *Flying-Post* ventured upon almost Daily Pleas for that Party in Scotland, which has been most averse to England, but in the Year 1702, Published a *Discourse* upon the Union of Scotland and England, wherein he used all the Arguments he and his Patrons could Invent, against a Real and Effectual Union.

This not being taken Notice of, out comes his *Historical Account* of the Ancient Rights and Power of the Parliament of Scotland; wherein he was not content to misrepresent the Scots Government, without reflecting upon England, as destroying their Constitution, and as if the Union of the Crowns laid the Foundation of all their Miseries; as the want of Records to

Histor. Account, shew their Antient State, is imputed to *English Usurpation*, p. 6.

Nor is it to be questioned but the same soft Pen gave some of its gentle Strokes, in an Exultation after their Two Houses had pass'd their First Project of an Act of Security, wherein they had expressly provided, that it should not be in the Power of the Meeting of the Estates 'to name the Successor of the Crown of England, to be Successor to the Imperial Crown of Scotland; nor shall the same Person be capable in any Event to be King or Queen of both Realms; unless a free Communication of Trade, the Freedom of Navigation, and the Liberty of the Plantations, be fully Agreed to, and Establish'd by the Parliament and Kingdom of England, to the Kingdom and Subjects of Scotland, at the Sight, and to the Satisfaction of that or any ensuing Parliament of Scotland, or the Meeting of the Estates.

Upon which, the Remarker having boasted of the Revival of the Spirit and Honour of their Ancestors, says, 'The shameful Decay of their Strength and Reputation for a Hundred Years by gone, is such an Enchanted Disease, as is commonly attributed to the Power of Witches, by an insensible consuming of an Image of Wax, the bewitched Original is reduced to a Skelet, without knowing what it is that hurts it. But since the Wisdom of that Nation begins to be sensible of the Enchantment, neither the Disease nor the Devil are half so formidable.

The Disease is it seems a Complication of Distempers, to be seen in the Considerer's Historical Account of the Grievances the Scots complain they have suffer'd, in their Religion, Liberty, and Trade, since the Union of the Crowns.

The same Elegant Writer, in his Reflections on the Lord Haversham's Speech, says, 'We have actually suffered so much in our Religion, Liberty, and Trade, by the Influence of English Councils, since the Union of the Two Crowns, that except in some few Intervals, we can scarce say that Scotchmen have, since that Time, been allow'd any Property in their Souls, Bodies, or Estates.

Thus their Souls, Bodies and Estates, have for a Hundred Years by gone, been given up to the Devil: Which Evil Spirit is England. The

Vid. The Act of the Parliament of Scotland for the Security of the Kingdom, as it is Voted, &c. with Remarks, Printed in the Year 1703.

The Reducing of Scotland by Arms, &c. considered, with an Historical Account of the Grievances. Reflections, p. 20.



The *English* bearing Numbers of such Lashes, Mr. Ridpath was encouraged in the Year 1704, to publish the Iavectives of the warmest of the *French Faction* in *Scotland*, in their Speeches against *England*, and to Season 'em with some of his own Salt and Fire; after which came out Bold *Reflections* on the *Account of the Proceedings of the Parl of Scotland, which met at Edinburgh, May 6. 1703.* Lord *Haversham's Speech*; and at last, the Extract of the *Venom* of all the rest, in the *Sham Discovery of a Project for Reducing Scotland by Arms*, Borrowed from Mr. Ridpath's Dedication of one of his Libels. Wherein he charges this Design upon some of their own Princes, who by the Union of the *Crowns* became *English Sovereigns*. All of them express the same Thoughts in the same Stile, transfus'd from one into the other, and Published in Mr. Ridpath's *Flying-Post*. *Historical Account of the Ancient Rights, &c. Dedication, p. 6.*

These bold Strokes appear so plainly the Dictates of that Party, whom Mr. Ridpath makes to be the *Patriots* of his Country; while under that Name they covered Designs for *France*, till Matters were Ripe for little less than Declarations of War against *England*, as may sufficiently admonish this *Government* for the future to observe the *Tendency* of such Writings; and what 'tis to Suffer *Scots-men* to Write and Publish 'em in *England*, as if they were at the Head of an Army entring the Borders. *Vid. the Flying-Post, June 9. 1705. Publishing the last, &c. Account, &c. p. 185.*

At least any Man would think the Insults and Threats contained in the last Pamphlet, came from one Guarded with some of those *Hundred Thousands of Fighting Men*, with which the Author boasts his Nation has *Weight enough to turn the Ballance, which ever Side they take*. And I may well hold with a juster Application than he makes, that such Libels should not have met with any Rebuke from Authority, must certainly proceed from the Neglect of those, whose Business it is to lay such things before the Ministry. *The Country Party being offended by this Adjournment, the Duke of Hamilton, and other Noblemen protested against it, as being illegal, contrary to the Claim of Right, &c. The Reducing, &c. p. 64. lb. p. 3.*

Mr. Ridpath having furbish'd up Old Armour, which had long lain Neglected, was put to it to find a Pretence for using it; as is evident by the lameness of that which he makes, in a Preface with his Name to it. *Preface to Scotland's Sovereignty. Ed. An. 1695. p. 10.*

There's no Reason, says he, that *Scots-men* should be perpetually silent, when they find the Honour of their Country attack'd in this Point (meaning of the Homage for that Kingdom) by *English Historians* one after the other, as particularly

‘ticularly by *Heylin*, in his scurrilous Manner, and now by
 ‘*Mr. Rymer*, *Historiographer* to his Majesty King William,
 ‘who hath Published a Form of a *Homage* said to be perform’d
 ‘by *Malcolm* the III^d King of Scots, to *Edward* the Con-
 ‘fessor, for the Kingdom of Scotland, and all the adjacent
 ‘Isles.

P. 11. Then expressing a Wish that *Sir Thomas Craig’s* Latin M S.
De Hominio were Printed, he adds, ‘In the mean Time, see-
 ‘ing our Neighbours have Published their Plea for this *Homage*
 ‘in their own Language, they cannot well take it amiss
 ‘if we make this Learned *Confutation* answer them in the same
 ‘Dialect.

Where he would impose upon the Reader, as if the Plea
 for this *Homage* had been then newly Published; whereas
 ’twas no later than *Queen Elizabeth’s* Reign, and the Provo-
 cation *Heylin* gave was in the Time of *King Charles* the
 (a) *Preface*, p. 15. I no sooner First, or soon after. And all *Mr. Rymer* did to draw *Mr.*
 saw that Paper, *Ridpath* upon him, was to cause a Copy of an *Original*
 but it brought Charter under the Great Seal of Scotland, and still to be
 me in Mind of Annus de seen in our Archives, to be Engraven: with which Piece of
 Viterbo, that Antiquity he obliged some of his Friends.

famed Impos- This (a) *Mr. Ridpath* decently compares to the Inscripti-
 stor, &c. tions which a *Fam’d Impositor* had caus’d to be dug up, after
 Ib. p. 25. he had buried ’em for that End.

(b) But that which proves Having in his own Conceit Triumphed over *Mr. Rymer*,
 this *Homage* to and Damn’d his Record for (b) a *Forgery*; no Wonder he
 be a *Forgery* be- should censure him who drew together many of the Proofs of
 yond all Contro- the Superiority and direct Dominion of the Imperial Crown of
 versie, is the England, over the Crown and Kingdom of Scotland, as a (c)
 alledged Consent forward Writer, with Impunity Launching out beyond his Depth,
 of Margaret, &c. and attacking their Antiquity, Sovereignty, and Independency,

Vid. Treatise of by Counterfeit Histories and Forg’d Records, as he modestly
 the Superiority, terms them.

Cap. 21. where But this Author may comfort himself, that he is not used
 all the Objections so Ill as the Scotch Sovereigns, whom *Mr. Ridpath* not only
 are considered maintains, in (d) strictness of Sense, to have been the Vassals
 and refuted. of the Estates; But, says he, (e) Our Princes originally

(c) *Refl. on* L. H’s Speech, were no more than Publick Servants of the Nation, and there-
 p. 16. fore we are not to wonder that our Ancestors treated them ac-

(d) *Hist Account*, fore we are not to wonder that our Ancestors treated them ac-
 p. 131. cordingly.

(e) Ib. p. 132.

Upon

Upon his Fabulous Account of an *Utopian Kingdom*; begging the Question of its *Independency*; and *Counterfeiting* a Story of Opposition pretended to be made to it by the *Scots*, when they fully and quietly submitted to the Right; are Founded his *Diminutions* of the Right of the *Scotch Sovereign*, as well as of the *Crown of England*, and vile Reflections upon the *English Nation*, and their *Pernicious Counsels*, as he calls them more than Once; Out of a deep Sense of the many indispensable Obligations betwixt the Two Nations, to an inviolable Friendship, and good Understanding!

Pref. to Scotland's Sovereignty Asserted, p. 14.

The reducing &c.

As the *Pamphleteer* is able to say nothing upon a fair State of the Question, in the present Dispute between *England* and *Scotland*; his representing the Counsels of *England*, or the Drift of any Man engaged in this Controverlie, as tending to, or exciting a *Reduction by Force of Arms*, and *annexing it to England* as a *Province*, is but suitable to the Artifice which Runs throughout his Writings; and the malicious Insinuations, as if the Duke of *Queenborough* and others, who manifested their Zeal for the Peace and Prosperity of both Kingdoms, had made themselves liable to the Justice of the *Scotch Nation*, for some Foul Proceedings relating to the Plot, and for such Advices as tended to little less than a Conquest of their own Country by an *English Power*.

Reflections on the Lord Haversham's Speech. p. 7, and 10.

No Wonder, therefore, that he who so Barbarously misrepresents Men of the brightest Character among his own Countrymen, should say but the same thing of *English Princes* and Subjects.

Taking it for granted that *Scotland* is no Member of the *English Monarchy*, he concludes, that all Instances of the *Monarch's* asserting the Right of the *Crown of England*, and obliging the *Scots* to their Duty, are such Invasions of their Liberties, as necessitate their taking Arms, and seeking the Protection of *France*. As if he were hired to prepare his Countrymen to join with the *French*, at that Invasion upon *Scotland*, which 'tis thought was to have been made this Summer, if the Vigilancy of the Government here had not kept in the *Brest-Squadron*; he suggests a Design in *England* to reduce them to a State of *Slavery*, to free themselves from which they must be forced, by *absolute Necessity*, to call in the *French*; and insolently tells the *English*, it's much the safer Way

The Reducing, &c. p. 65.

Way to comply with what he calls the *just Demands* of the Scots, for, says he, *they may have what Terms from them they please on such a Condition, besides a Chance for having them continued.*

Thus are the Scots with Bareface Listed in the French Service; and surely he must have had great Confidence of the Success of their intended Invasion, that durst practise this in England.

What are his *Just Demands*, the not granting which he will have to Warrant their calling in the French, may be seen by the Scots Grievances, which he enumerates.

The first is in Relation to what he calls their *Liberty*, which he charges the English with Engrossing to themselves.

P. 16.

Thus, says he, the Scots, thus the Irish, and thus their own *American Plantations*, do all of them complain of their *too great Narrowness of Soul* on this Head, and alledge, that while they pretend to Fight for their own Liberty, and that of all Europe, they are *very niggardly* in dispensing it to any other People, over whom they can have any Influence. But we leave others, and return to the Scots, whose *Complaints on that Head are by far most loud, and who seem to be in the best Capacity to bring England to a Temper in that Point.*

How he thinks the Scots have a Capacity before other Complainants to bring England to a Temper, he manifests by his threatening the Revival of their *French League*; and by *Liberty* plainly means *Independency*, in which he, more properly than he intended, compares the Scots, in striving for such Liberty, with Ireland, and our *Plantations*: Which are too apt to forget their *Dependency*, and how necessary it is for their own Safety.

P. 17.

With his common Assurance, and directly contrary to Truth, he affirms, *The Royal Predecessors of J. VI. of Scotland had always maintain'd the Independency of their Church and State.*

P. 18.

He accuses E. I. of a *Barbarous Design*, not only of Subduing and Annexing Scotland as a Province, but *Rooting up or Levelling all the great Families there.*

Whereas

Whereas E. I. upon frequent Rebellions of the Scots did Subdue 'em ; and actually, more than in Design ; annexed the Kingdom as a Province, but preserved their Nobility, and treated all that were faithful as *Natural Subjects*.

According to this Inhabitant of England, ' *Heaven favour'd the 1b. Just Cause of the Scots against England, in their laying waste great Part of it, and the Scots began their Deliverance by doing Justice on those that had betray'd their Liberties ; of which, says he, the Ruins of the Families of Baliol, Cummin, and Menteith, are lasting Monuments, and may serve as a Caveat to others who shall tread in their Steps.*

The beginning of the Justice which he Extols, was the Base Stabbing the Lord Cummin, and that in a Church, because he would not join with Robert Bruce, in his Rebellion against King Edward I. rightfully possess'd of the Kingdom of Scotland, which he govern'd with a Gentle Rein.

But his Ignorance in the Antiquities of his own Country makes Two Families of the Cummins and Menteiths, whereas the Earl of Menteith was a Cummin.

That while the Bruces were in Power they should keep under the Heads of an opposite Party, is not to be wondred at : Yet when 'tis considered that they who Ruined Two of the Noblest and best Families of Scotland, were of the French Faction, it may be a sufficient Caution for England to take better Care of its Friends and Liege-Men there.

However, tho' Robert Bruce, by the Help of France, profitted of the Distractions of England in the Reign of E. II. Mr. Ridpath owns the Alliance with France has been Fatal to 'em more than once ; and Time was when it brought them under a Yoke of French Tyranny.

Discomfise on the Union, p. 5. 7.

And he might have known that a Cummin Earl of Menteith, had his Revenge upon the Brucian Family, in helping to restore the Crown to the Right Line, upon Edward Baliol's driving out David Bruce.

The Pamphleteer, speaking of the Conditions of Government required by the Act of Security to be settled, before they will admit the English Successor, says, If Englishmen consider those Demands, and weigh them in the Ballance of Justice, they are no more than what the Parliament, of any free Kingdom is obliged to demand for the People they Represent, Except they betray the

P. 5.

‘Trust that is Reposed in them, and be wanting to themselves and their Posterity.

P. 2.

This Haughty Writer, who makes it Arrogant and Seditious, for *English Men* to meddle with such Points, telling them, *they ought to wait for the Determination of the Estates of both Kingdoms*, takes upon him to prescribe to those of his Nation, and lets them know he will expose them as Mr. *Ridpath* has their Clergy; for Betrayers of their Trust, if they do not run to his Heights of *Libertinism*.

By *Free*, the Considerer of his own Invention, shews, that he Means *Independent*; for Transcribing what he had observed in another Pamphlet he says,

P. 6.

‘It is plain that the *Scots* have as good Right to demand the same Freedom and Exemption from Obedience to her Majesty and her Successors, as *Sovereigns of England*, as the *English* had to demand such a Freedom and Exemption from Obedience to *E. III.* and his Successors, as *Kings of France*.

Taking it for granted that *Scotland* is no more dependent upon *England*, than *England* (the Power of which subdued *France*) was upon the Nation it subdued; which never pretended to more than Homage for such Land as our *Kings* held within the Kingdom of *France*.

P. 7.

Upon this *Postulatum* he adds, ‘If this be deny’d the *Scots*, have we not Reason to think that *the Judge of all the Earth* will do them Justice, and condemn *Englishmen* out of their own Mouths?

If he would attend to the Recognitions of that Nation from Age to Age, he might discern how much more properly this turns upon them who deny the Dependency of *Scotland*; and would call in the *French* to uphold them in Fighting against God’s Providence, which from of old has fix’d the Dependency.

As he plainly justifies *Confederacies* with *France*, to exempt them from Obedience to Her Majesty as *Sovereign of England*; he has the Assurance to tell Her Majesty, by Her Oath, as *Queen of Scotland*, She is ‘obliged to govern that Nation according to their own Laws, and by the Advice of Her Great Council of that Kingdom.

P. 14.

To know the meaning of Governing by the Advice of her great Council of that Kingdom, it may be convenient to look back to Mr. *Ridpath*’s Historical Account of the Ancient Rights and

and Power of the Parliament of Scotland, where he says, ' Their Monarchy was an Office, of Trust conferr'd upon the Prince in Conjunction with the Three Estates, who had a share with him in all those Things which Politicians call *Jura Majestatis*, as the Power of making Laws, the Power of raising Money, the Power of Peace and War, the Power of making Leagues and Treaties, the Power of making Officers of Law and State, and a joint Power in the whole Administration.

Therefore the allowing the Great Council a Joint Power in the Administration, is not only, as he contends in that Book, their Old Constitution, but which the Queen is obliged to by Her Coronation Oath: and under the Notion of Legal Liberty, he will have her obliged, on Pain of Forfeiture, to keep or make Three Parts in Four of the Sovereignty independent, not only on the Eng. P. 7. lish, but on the Scotch Crown; which if she does not, according to him, she will give Occasion to have her Fame tarnish'd in the Annals of her Ancient Kingdom, with this Writer's Insolent Censure.

Vid. Inf.

Having shewn what he means by their Liberty, let us see what is meant by their Trade. This he will have to be no less than the same Liberty with Englishmen, in their Plantations and elsewhere, within the English Dominions.

This he contends to be but natural, since the Resolution of the judges in Calvin's Case; which tho' it has* appeared to be ill founded, he would make even Superior to Acts of Parliament: and represents those Acts which put Regulations upon the English Trade, restrictive of any Licence the Scots formerly had, as Grievances, for Redress of which they ought to pray in Aid of the French.

P. 38.

* Vid. Treatise of the Superiority, Chap. 28.

And, to shew his Contempt of English Understandings, he seems to expect their Consent to the Repeal of those Laws, for the Sake of a Nomination of the English Successor, tho' so limited, that he could bring no Advantage from thence to that Nation, which was to quit so much for what is next to nothing.

Accordingly, in one of those Papers, which Mr. Ridpath publish'd, in order to undeceive those who had been imposed upon by Misrepresentations, it is own'd to be probable, ' The English will not very easily be brought to engage with the Scots in a Treaty for a Communication of Trade, especially considering that the Scots are to be Gainers, and consequently the English shall be the

Account of the Proceedings of the Parliament, p. 1.

P. 107.

Ib. p. 210.

‘ *Losers*. But says that Patriot, *my Lord!* If we were possess’d
 ‘ of an Act lodging the Power of Peace and War in the Hands of
 ‘ our Prince and Parliament, our Neighbours of England must ei-
 ‘ ther be obliged or *overaw’d*, to continue to us our *Communica-*
 ‘ *tion of Trade*, thereby to engage us in their Quarrel; or other-
 ‘ wise, if they would Rob us of our *Communication of Trade*, we
 ‘ shall stand Neuters in the War, and shall thereby reap a Vast
 ‘ Advantage.

This Point they have already gained, as far as an Act of their Parliament can bind the Right of the Successor to the Monarchy, against having the whole Body move together; not one Part draw forward, the other backward.

P. 17.

But the Considerer plainly enough goes further, than even the hottest *Stanislaus* in the Scotch Parliament durst openly propose; for he would force Her Majesty to be determined by Scotch Counsels. And he who complains that their Princes, together with their Prerogative, have been swallowed up by the English for these Hundred Years past, without the least exercise of their own Free will, allows her none as an English Queen: but, as if he were Deputed with a Remonstrance from a Scotch Parliament, says,

P. 7.

‘ Her Majesty, by her Oath, as Queen of Scotland, is obliged
 ‘ to govern that Nation according to their own Laws, and by
 ‘ the Advice of Her Great Council of that Kingdom, and to pre-
 ‘ serve their Religion, Liberty, and Trade, from all Hurtful Influ-
 ‘ ence, as much as She is oblig’d to preserve those of England.
 That is, as he and his Compatriots interpret Her Coronation Oath, She is obliged to set aside Acts of Parliament in England to humour those Scots, who would make such Concessions but Arguments that they may hector England or its Sovereign out of any thing. He immediately adds,

P. 7.

‘ Therefore those Incendiaries, who make it their Business to
 ‘ throw Firebrands of Contention betwixt the Two Nations, will
 ‘ find themselves highly Mistaken, if they think to Engage a Prin-
 ‘ cess of Her Majesties Piety and Moderation, in an Unjust War
 ‘ betwixt Nations, that have an Equal Right to her Royal Pro-
 ‘ tection as a Common Mother. But,

First, Here’s no manner of Conclusion from the Premises, if it be not a Declaring, that the Scots will, even in Her Majesties Life-time, make War upon England, if it will not yeild to their

De-

Demands : And that Her Majesty is obliged by Her Oath to assist the Scots, whose *Demands* he maintains to be but *Just*.

Secondly, He unjustly charges others with what Mr. *Ridpath* at least is to answer for ; if he be not the same with the *Pamphleteer*: For he alone stirred up the Coals long cover'd with Ashes.

Thirdly, He grossly mis-represents the present State of the Question, which is not about any War in Her Majesties Life-time ; nor so much as whether she ought not to Arm England to maintain the *Dependency*, as Scotland is arm'd to cast it off. But,

First, Whether if Her Majesty should Die leaving Issue, it ought to be in Power of the Scots, according to the manifest import of their *Act of Security*, to bar that Issue ; and by Arms to oppose such Issue's Accession to that *Crown*, unless such Terms as the *French* or *Stanislans* shall put them upon urging, be first granted.

Secondly, Whether She does not manifest Her Concern as a *Common Mother*, in endeavouring to oblige the Scots to declare for the *Hanover Succession*, in the Event of Her Majesties dying without Issue.

To proceed with his Insinuations and Flatteries, to which I forbear to give their proper appellation.

' Her Majesty, says he, knows, That Her Fame is already advanced to a Pitch as high as that of the most Glorious of her Ancestors ; and therefore can never entertain so mean * a Thought, * as to give Occasion to have it tarnished in the Annals of Her Antient Kingdom, by such a Reflection as this, that the Royal Family of Stuart, which was advanced to their Throne in Exclusion of the Family of Baliol, which had subjected their Crown to that of England, had taken their Farewel of the Nation by attempting the very same thing.

* See the same Dialect in Mr. *Ridpath's Historical Account* Dedication, P. 9.

Not to dwell upon his Complement to Her Majesty, as if she must needs be past Issue ; without which She could not with any Colour be accounted the last of the Family of Stuart ; nor the gross Injustice to the *House of Hanover*, as if the *Electress* and Her Descendants were not Qualified Branches of that Family ; to shew how like this is to Mr. *Ridpath's* Use of History, 'tis convenient to add his Marginal Note, ' *Marjory* * *Bruce*, Daughter to the *Robert Bruce*, who was Created King by the Scots, when they Dethron'd Baliol, was Married to the Family of Stuart, and her Son Robert succeeded to the Throne.

* The Reducing, &c. p. 7. Marg. See the same in Mr. *Ridpath's* Account of the Proceedings of the Parliament of Scotland, p. 231.

To pass by the *Scotticism* of *Marjory's* being Married to a Family.

First, None but a Writer, who takes a Liberty of Publishing any thing, from a Contempt of *English* Understandings, would affirm that *Robert Bruce* was Created King by the *Scots*, when they Dethron'd *Baliol*; since 'tis certain that *E. I.* Dethron'd *Baliol*: After which the People of *Scotland* Rebelled against *E. I.* in the Name of *John Baliol*, whom *France* encouraged them still to own; upon this they chose *Robert Bruce*, Earl of *Carrick*, one of the *Regents*, in *Baliol's* absence; who finding their *French Ally* not able to protect them against the Rightful Power of the *British Monarch*, came to his Faith, did Homage, and swore Allegiance to him, and so far insinuated into his Favour, that this *Robert Bruce*, but the Year before his Rebellion, had been one of *King Edward's* Lieutenants in the *East Lowlands*. But as he and the *Scotch Nation* had given repeated Oaths of Allegiance to the *English Sovereign*; nothing could be a greater Blot upon 'em than that Rebellion which *France* rais'd, putting *Robert Bruce* at the Head of it.

Secondly, *Baliol* had no more Subjected the Crown of *Scotland* to that of *England*, than several of his Predecessors did, with the full Assent of their Nobility and Commons: And the Nation had done the same several Times, when they had no King of their own Country; particularly in the Reigns of *E. I.* and *E. III.*

Thirdly, For Her Majesty to maintain the Right of the *Imperial Crown* she Adorns, and leave it to Her Successors, undiminished, is but the reasonable Expectation of all who admire that Justice, and the Blessings attending it, which compleat the Glories of Her Reign.

He goes on in his convincing Way.

'It is plain then from the Demands of the *Scots*, that they don't refuse to come into the same Succession with *England*; but only delay it, till they procure an Act to secure the Honour and Sovereignty of their Crown, and the Security of their Religion, Liberty, and Trade, from *English*, or any other Foreign Influence, and until they have had a Previous Treaty with *England*, about Commerce, and other Concerns.

Clear Reasoning! they are not against it, only insist on Conditions impossible in Nature to be obtain'd, without a Conquest of *England*; they requiring no less than that the Successor to the *English Throne*,

Throne, even in what concerns the Trade and Security of England, should be govern'd by the Counfels of Scotland.

With his wonted Regard to Truth, he places the Word [other] instead of [any] Foreign Influence; as if the Scots, tho' they claim the Privileges of *Native English*, had openly declared the English *Foreigners* to them.

And yet one of the Grievances for which he Complains of the English, is that in King Charles II's. Reign, the Scots Commissioners could not obtain, *that when the Foreigners or Places beyond the Seas are mentioned in the Act, it might be declared that His Majesties Subjects of Scotland, nor his Dominions of Scotland, are not meant, nor cannot be so understood.* *The Reducing, &c. P. 42.*

This is but like an Author, who, presuming upon the Aid of France, always treats England as the *Inferior Kingdom*: And thus it must be obliged to admit the Scots to be *Denizens* of England, while the English are *Aliens* in Scotland. *Observe the Scotticism or rather Gallicism, 'of Two Negatives for One.*

Upon the late Act for an Union he will have it, that *Her Majesty and the Parliament of England have consented to meet the Scots half Way, towards a good understanding with them.* P. 3. Whereas 'tis evident it cannot be upon the Terms of the Scotch Act of Security: Especially as interpreted by the *Pamphleteer*. But as the English Parliament have taken the first Step, if the Scots will come the other half Way, they must Repeal their strange Act of Security, and that *Anent Peace and War*, which justly alarm'd the Parliament of England; and as is evident, both of them had never been insisted on by the Scots, if the Ministry there had made good what they undertook to Her Majesty; and had not grossly misconstrued Her Majesty's Condescension, that Her Commissioner should give the Royal Assent, to whatever Terms and Conditions of Government, with regard to the Succession, could in Reason be demanded, and was in Her Majesty's Power to Grant, for Securing the Sovereignty, and Liberties, of that Her antient Kingdom.

This Her Majesty might well do, and yet maintain the Superiority of the one Imperial Crown of Great Britain, in Imitation of Her Predecessors, H. II. K. John, H. III. E. I. E. III. H. IV. E. IV. H. VIII. E. VI. Q. Elizabeth, and J. I. not to mention others.

He proceeds with the same Art.

The Case being thus, that the Scots have proposed an *Amicable Accommodation* of Differences by a Treaty, and that England has agreed Ib.

' *agreed to it*, we leave it to the Consideration of those *Fiery Gentlemen*, who will hear of no other Determination of this Matter but by the Sword, whether they don't by such Discourses and Writings *fly directly in the Face of the Government of England*, and what *Punishment* they are to expect, if *Justice should be demanded* against them by the Government of Scotland. One of those *Gentlemen*, whom he obliges with soft Epithets, and charges with *Matter highly Arrogant*, if not *absolutely Seditious*, might well return this, with his Demand of Justice, upon a warm Writer, who not only ventures in *England* to justify the Insolences of its Enemies; but to threaten it with *France*, and other Powers, if 'twill not comply with their Terms. Yet calmly to answer his State of the Case.

First, The *Scots*, who he says, *have proposed an Amicable Accommodation*, have been so far from it, that they plainly shew'd they intended none, not having so much as appointed that there should be Commissioners to Treat, the *Stanislans*, who managed that *Assembly*, fearing Terms for the *English Succession* might be agreed on.

* Account of
the Proceedings,
P. 332.

Secondly, *England* is far from having *agreed to an Accommodation* of what this Writer represents to be the Differences: Nor can the *Scots* be said to agree to that which is proposed by *England*, till the *Parliament of Scotland*, having, as *Mr. Ridpath* affirms, from a due Regard to their own Security, *made * void* the Commission for treating of an *Union with England*, and discharg'd any other Commission for that End, without their Consent; that *Parliament*, being in a better Humour, or else some other, desire a Commission of that Nature, and repeal those Acts which are egregiously obstructive of any Accommodation; unless this Vain Writer will have the Assurance to say boldly, what he insinuates, that *England* is under a Fatal Necessity of accommodating Matters, by submitting to every thing that the Estates of that Kingdom shall think fit to impose, how much soever they may at any time be influenced by *French Counsels*: which with him are not esteem'd so Pernicious as *English*.

Vide the Bi-
shop of C's Pre-
face to the Bor-
der Laws.

Thirdly, He cannot shew in any late *English Author*, what in the least argues his being for no other Determination of the Matter but by the Sword: 'Tis certain that which has been most *provoking* to the *French Faction* in *Scotland*, has but press'd a peaceable observing the *Law and Constitution* of the *Monarchy*.
With

With the like Sincerity, with which he justifies the not declaring the Right of Succession to that *Crown*, he represents the Grievances complain'd of by the *Scots* since the Union of the Crowns; and which, he says, *they desire to be secured against* P. 9. *before they come into the same Succession with England.*

Every one of which, as might appear by the Detail, are built upon his begging the Question of the *Independency*, or of the Nature of the *Sovereignty* of their *Prince*, or else imputing to the *English*, and *English Counsels*, what the *Scots* did among themselves, in flattering their Princes, or Barbarities towards adverse Parties.

One of those Grievances was King *James's* Introducing *Bishops*, tho' part of their *old Constitution*, and confirming them in a Parliament, the freedom of which he supposes to be violated by the *King's* coming no nearer them than *York*. P. 11.

All the dangerous Condescensions and Abatements of the Regal P. 11. Power they extorted from King *Charles I.* he will have but a Regaining their *Antient Freedom in Church and State*.

And the *Oppressive and Sanguinary Laws*, which the *Scots* P. 12. assented to in *Parliaments* of the Reign of C. II. he attributes to the *Pernicious Influence of English Counsels*; as if the *Scots* were *meer Machines*.

But has not the Gratitude to own that King *Charles II.* was so far from one of those *English Sovereigns*, who design'd to P. 6. subject *Scotland* as a Province to *England*, that after it was so subjected, he, as much as he could give up the Right of his Crown, made them again a distinct *Kingdom*. Hist. A. c. Ded.

And 'tis certain even *Mr. Ridpath* can't say 'twas *English Advice*, by which the Parliament of *Scotland* gave him 2000 Horse, and 20000 Foot, to invade *England* whenever he pleas'd.

As the *Considerer* blindly imputes all their Hardships to the Union of the Crowns, he does not observe that one of their *Acts* of Parliament before the Union, warrants the executing Men as P. 6. Traitors for not answering *Captious Questions*, nor declaring their Opinion, but, as he says, *standing upon the Right of Mankind, and insisting that Thoughts were subject to no Humane Law*. Stat. J. VI. Parl. 8. c. 129. The Reducing, &c. p. 27.

The being freed from the severity of this Law is owing purely to the Revolution, and principally to King *William's* Beneficence. To Vid. Hist. of Rev. p. 127. the Bill of Right. manifest that an *Antirevolution Principle* runs through his

P. 10, 11, 21, Patron's Dictates; as the *Reflections* on the Lord *Haversham's* Speech load the Glorious Memory of King *William* with Reproaches, as if that Great Prince had wrought ^{on} no Deliverance from the Miseries of the Condition, which he Pathetically represents them under, during the Reign of their *J. VII.* he makes poor King *William*, instead of a Gracious Deliverer, a very Tyrant; for those Actions by which he either secured the Peace of the whole Island, which he had rescued from Popery and immediate Slavery, or cemented that *Confederacy*, without which *France* must have swallowed all.

The Reducing,
Cyc. P. 14.

P. 34.

P. 43. Note
he pretends
'twas without
any previous
Conditions, for-
getting their
Bill of Rights:
P. 14.

Ib. contrary to
Law sent Arbi-
trary, &c.

P. 43.

He Insinuates that the *Scots* had only chang'd Masters, not Measures: And would have King *William* thought ungrateful in not using the *Scots* as they deserv'd from him; in declaring for him when they might have had what Terms they pleased from *France* and the late King *James*.

According to this pretended Patriot, that injured Prince, through the Pernicious Influence of English Counsels, soon after he was settled upon the Throne of *Scotland*, began to give Marks of his Aversion to the Government and Discipline of *Scotland*, and acted most Arbitrarily.

And this Traducer of that most Excellent Prince, having complain'd, as he would have it thought with Reason, that the *Scots* Commissioners, who, in the Reign of King *Charles II.* would not consent to the Uniting the Two Kingdoms into One Monarchy, and to the Reducing of Both Parliaments into One, could not Obtain the Removal of the Obstructions to that Trade which they had so long enjoyed, upon Courtesie, adds, We come now to the Reign of King *William*, wherein the *Scots* complain they suffered more in their Trade than in all the other Reigns since the Union of the Crowns.

This was the Affair of *Darien*; wherein some and particularly Mr. *Ridpath*, have treated King *William's* Memory very Inhumanely, because he would not engage against his Ally of *Spain*, to pleasure the Projectors of that Ground of a Quarrel.

P. 21. Refl.

In the *Reflections* on Lord *Haversham's* Speech, Englishmen are upon this Occasion ask'd, how they think their Ancestors, who procured the Act of *E. III.* Declaring that *England* was not subject to him as King of *France*, would have resented such Treatment from that Prince in Favour of *France*, as they had from King *William* in Favour of God knows who?

The

The last Pamphlet pretends to submit it to the Judgment of *P. 60.*
every thinking Englishman, whether the Scots have not Reason to
insist upon such Terms of Government, as may secure them from
the like Treatment, before they settle their Succession; since
they were thus used by a Prince who came over on purpose to
redress their Grievances, and accepted their Crown upon those
Terms.

What is this less than to insinuate, what he expresses elsewhere
of King *James*, that King *William* broke the Contract with them,
and only not saying that he *forfeited*? Which 'tis much he did not
express since that Great Prince is Dead; and he as much con-
demns his Actions toward *Scotland* as he does those of King
James VII. which he says *occasioned his Forfeiture*; nay, he makes *P. 13.*
King *William's* Actions to have *occasion'd the Scots* to enter into a *P. 34.*
Design of bringing back the late King *James* again, in hopes of
obtaining better Terms from him.

By *this Fit of Madness*, says he, the Kingdom of *Scotland* *P. 35.*
sufferd much, and lost that brave Gentleman, Sir *James Montgo-*
mery.

Thus Poor King *William* was to be tied up for a *Madman*, and
set aside, and the other *Madman* to be let loose upon 'em, for fair
Promises: yet 'tis certain the *Scots*, how much soever he renders
'em *Inflam'd* against King *James*, could never have taken the *P. 13.*
Benefit of a *Forfeiture*, if King *William's* Forces had not rescued
them.

To make it, as he thinks, more evident the *Scots* had Reason
to take it ill, that King *William* would not support their attempted *P. 60.*
Settlement at *Darien*, he says *they had beforehand acquainted*
the Court of what Importance that Settlement might be. But by
good Fortune this is a downright Contradiction, not only to what
he agrees, King *William* insisted on, but what their *Caledonian* *P. 47.*
Council admitted; only, tho' they had not beforehand acquaint-
ed the King with *their particular Design*, would have it *P. 56*
enough that they did it as soon as they knew their Orders had
been Executed.

Thus Subjects, without acquainting their *Sovereign*, presumed
to attempt a Settlement in another Country; and tho' he was
not worthy to be acquainted with the Design, he must be
bound to maintain it; the not doing which is enough to blot
out all his good Deeds, and must be thought to justify an

P. 57. Appeal from him, to whom Mr. *Ridpath's* Notion allow'd but One Part of the *Sovereignty* in Four, ~~to~~ the other *Three Parts*; praying the *Parliament* to *Protect* them in their *Lawful Priviledges as a Company, and as Subjects of a Free and Independent Kingdom.*

P. 58. And who can Wonder at the Justification of this in a *Writer*, who held that King *William* was fallen from his Power, by Acting contrary to the Claim of Right, and Invading the Fundamental Constitution?

P. 74. He also invaded the Fundamental Constitution.

Tho' the very naming these Reproaches might be enough to expose them, it may be worth while a little to examine the pretended Grounds.

P. 58. Were afterwards by another Adjournment hindred from coming to any Resolution in the pressing Concerns of the Nation, contrary to the Claim of Right, p. 74.

1. The First is, his *Adjourning* their Parliament when they fell into Extravagant Heats about the Affair of *Darien*. Where he Insinuates as if by the Claim of Right the King had not the Power to Adjourn Parliaments without their Consent.

2. The other is, his continuing One Parliament during his whole Reign; wisely foreseeing the Confusions likely to ensue upon a New Election.

This is represented as contrary to the *Antient Laws of the Kingdom*, and to the *Claim of Right*, on which he accepted the *Scotch Crown*; which is as much as to say, if he did not Forfeit, at least he *Abdicated*.

Hist. Acc. p. 30, and 31.

By the *Antient Laws* of the Kingdom, he plainly means those Laws which Mr. *Ridpath* would impose on the *Sovereign*, according to which 'the Parliament had a Power to 'appoint the Times of their Meeting and Adjournment, and 'Committees of their own Members, to *superintend the Administration*.

And 'tis but Natural, that Three Parts in Four should make a Cypher of the Fourth Part of a *Sovereign*.

That there may not be wanting colour for a Charge, an Article must be foisted into the *Claim of Right*, which is not to be found in the Exact *History of the Late Revolution in Scotland*, which exhibits the Claim at Large.

Vid. Hist. of the Affairs of Scotland. Edit. An. 1690. p. 122.

But the Considerer pretending to give an *Abridgment* of it, fairly adds this Clause of his own Framing.

' It

'It is the Right of the Subject to have frequent Parliaments; that those Parliaments be allowed to Sit, and that Members have Freedom of Speech and Debate. P. 32.

As this of *Frequent Parliaments* is not to be found in their *Claim of Right*, nor was within the Intention of them who made the Claim, neither is it to be found in Mr. *Ridpath's Account of Fundamentals*. But on the Contrary, he there argues That Parliaments ought to be *continual* by themselves or their Committees. These continual Parliaments, which imply no Intermiffion, he would have to be frequent: That is, always continuing, yet frequently dissolv'd. *Hist. Acc. p. 29.*

His Argument for this being the Supposition that Three Parts of Four of the *Sovereignty* is in the *Estates*; as the whole *Sovereignty* of Administration is in the *Prince*, King *William*, by continuing a Parliament so essential to the Peace of that *Kingdom*, Acted as became so Wise and so Just a *Monarch*.

Yet 'tis no Wonder this should be an Heinous Article against King *William*, since the Disturbers of that Nation's Peace could get no Head while that Parliament continued: And the Advantages they have since gained may convince the World, that King *William* knew *Scotland* better than he did *England*.

For had he kept that Parliament longer which placed him on the *English Throne*, in all Humane Probability his Reign would have been much more easie; and all his Enemies would have continued at his Feet, as much as they were upon King *James's Abdication*.

But the most Generous Minds, as they know no Frauds, are easiest to be imposed on by false Friends; as their despising Danger, and harbouring no Thoughts they need blush at, makes 'em admit Enemies to their Bosoms.

Here Pity draws a Veil upon the Chief Misfortune of that *Excellent Prince*, of whom this Age was not worthy: And Posterity will hardly believe it possible the Benefits he Conferr'd on Mankind should meet with so much Ingratitude.

Yet this is too much in the Nature of some Men, and may well be charged upon the Pamphleteer; who, if he were Acted by a true Love for his Country, would Venerate the Memory of that departed Hero, for the Good He did Scotland; in Restoring and Preserving their true Constitution, and Supporting that Kirk, which, according to Mr. Ridpath, Betray'd the Liberties of their Country, in not binding their Deliverer in the Chains he freed them from; and if this warm Writer were mindful of his own particular Benefits, he would consider what he owes to England, besides Local Allegiance.

Whoever minds the Drift of that Pamphlet, with others better known to be Mr. Ridpath's than this, tho' he recommends it to the Publick in his Flying-Post, will see, that by representing the pretended Milchiets from the Union of the Crowns, and supposing the Scots were in a much better Condition while they had Distinct Sovereigns, firm Allies of France; the Loss of the Benefit of whose Alliance and Trade they ought to seek Means to Repair, one of these Ends must necessarily have been in View.

First, Either to have a distinct Sovereign, or Sovereigns of their own, who might renew the Antient Alliance and Trade with France; their pretended Ally, before there was a Kingdom of Scotland on this Side Ireland. Or,

Secondly, If they have the same Sovereign with England, to have him so much in their Power, as to continue the Alliance for Scotland, tho' England should be in a War with France; and to be able to apply the Riches and Power of

England, for the Benefit of Scotland, without any Return. Part of this, as far as an Act to disable the Monarch of Britain, to draw one Part of his Dominions to the Assistance of the other, can be valid, is already obtain'd; and 'tis imagin'd their Act of Security is a fair Step towards forcing all the rest.

But to convince England, and an English Successor, that these Acts ought not to be Repealed, will be the greatest Difficulty.

Which Acts, Laws I cannot call 'em, having escaped the Observation of a very Learned and Judicious Person, manifestly occasion a material Defect in his Scheme of Union: Which in short is this.

Discourse upon
the Union, Pref.
P. 4.

Vid. Acc. of the
Proceedings of
the Par. of
Scotland. p.
358.
An Act anent
Peate and War.

A Scheme of
Union between
England and
Scotland. Edit.
An. 1705. by
Dr. Paxton.

N

That *England* and *Scotland* being, as he takes it for granted, equally *Independent*, but having the same *Sovereign*, should continue with distinct Legislatures, but reciprocal *Freedom* of Trade, with an Equality of all ordinary and standing Duties upon Goods, whether Exported or Imported.

That the Duty upon such Goods as come into, or are carried out of *England* should go to the Support of the *English Government*, upon such as come into, or are carried out of *Scotland*, for the *Scotch*; the Overplus to be applied for Ships, and the like, to support their Trade and joint Interests. Where,

First, He has not given himself the Trouble to consider the Proofs of the *Dependency* of *Scotland*: Which if so Ingenious a Person had attended to, the Interest of the *Scots* upon the only Foundation which can be laid for an *Union*, would certainly have had the Advantage of being press'd and adorned by so good a Pen.

Tho' he agrees with me, That the *King of Heaven* has *P. 22. Some of*
perpetually united the Crowns, 'tis likely he had not seen *our Princes*
the *Scotch Act of Security*. Which, if in Force, shews that *have labour'd*
something more than he has taken Notice of is absolutely *perpetually*
necessary towards a *Safe Union*, since that goes to separate *to Unite the*
what God had perpetually united. *Kingdoms, as*
the King of

Thirdly, If that Act were out of Doors, and the *Union*
of the *Crowns* remained undisturbed, yet the *King of*
Scotland, as their great Patriot insists, and is provided for *lb.*
by a Law in Relation to War and Peace, being obliged to
Act according to the Advice of the *Parliament of Scotland*,
a Communication of Trade ought by no means to be allow'd
the *Scots*; nor would the Argument hold from its Enrich-
ing a *Part of Great Britain*, since, if there be not a *Real*
Union, and such as may secure against that Parts joining with
a *Foreign Power*, it would but the better enable it to a
Competition for the Mastery, and make its Wealth and
Strength a Temptation to push for all.

This Gentleman, as an Argument to induce the *English*
to admit the *Scots* into the Plantation Trade, says,
'twill not admit of a *Monopoly*, because *France* and o-
ther Nations supply with *West-India Goods*. Which is no Ar-
gument

gument for admitting the Scots to it, while they remain a distinct Kingdom.

For certain, the odious Name of a *Monopoly*, ought not to discourage *England* from taking better Care than is at present, to restrain the Trade both of the *French* and *Scots*, in the *English Plantations*, as may appear by Three Instances within my Knowledge.

At *Boston* in *New-England*, Wine and Brandy from *France* had been Seized by the Deputy Collector of the Customs, and return'd to the Merchants, upon a *Fraudulent Composition* made with the Officer, who pretended to have Power in it: For which, Sentence having been given against him in the *Admiralty*, their Chief Court of Justice gave him the Protection of their Court. The Account of which was

(a) Note, tho' transmitted to the Commissioners of Customs here, as well as to others, and yet 'twas never thought worthy of Notice. At *New-York*, a Ship in which one Mr. Vetch, (a *Darian Captain*, Son in Law to (a) Mr. *Levingston*, and most (b) probably the Instrument for procuring the Fatal Neutrality of our *Indians*) had brought *French Wines* and *Brandies* into those Parts, was Seiz'd, Condemn'd, and upon Sale.

(b) Now be kept But the Sale was prevented, and the Ship restored to Captain Vetch.

Another Ship had carried from those Parts directly to *Scotland*, so much *Tobacco*, as, by Computation, should have paid 800*l.* Custom in *England*; with this *Tobacco* it procured *Scotch Cloth* and *Linnen*, and other *Manufactures*; which were Seized, but the best Part carried off with an High Hand, and yet the Prosecution was stop'd, by suspending the Judge of the *Admiralty*, and Officer of the Customs: And where Men had forfeited a 1000*l.* Bond for Trading contrary to the Laws of Trade, the Supream Court was restrained from recovering it for the Crown.

Such Licence there has been, to avoid *Monopolies*.

But let Men invent what *Schemes* of Union between *England* and *Scotland* may please their Fancies, they will find Three Points absolutely necessary, as Foundations.

First, That in all Events *England* and *Scotland* have the same Supream Governour.

Secondly,

Secondly, That the *Governour* be as Free to Act in Relation to the Good of the whole Body, as of any particular Member.

For certain, if in one Place he be the only Sovereign, in the other but the Fourth Part of One, the other Three Parts are not only too likely to draw him from the Common Interest, but to Engross him, as he would continue that *Nominal Sovereignty*.

Thirdly, That *Great Britain*, whatever Difference of Customs, Constitutions, and Interests, the several Parts of it may have, be consider'd as one *Monarchy*, the Subjects of which are bound to Unite against all Enemies to the *Monarch*, especially Foreign, and to support the *Regal Dignity* throughout the *Island*.

Therefore such Limitations as Mr. *Ridpath* insists on, and without which he would have it great *Weakness* for the *Scots* to throw themselves into the Arms of the *House of Hanover*, are in Effect absolute Barrs to that Succession.

Hist. Acc. Ded.
p. 11, 12.
The Madness of that Party, &c.
may perhaps prevail on the Weakness of

another to throw themselves into the Arms of the *House of Hanover* without Limitations, which must necessarily Entail all those Grievances upon us, that have taken their Rise from that Imperfect Union of the Crowns, which hath prov'd impolitick and ruinous to our Country.

'Twould be much fairer in such Writers, and their Dark Employers, either Mr. J——n, D. H——n, or others, to say plainly what they would be at, which only for reviving that *French League*, with which they threaten *England*, upon which Account Mr. *Ridpath* contends that they have Reason to insist upon an Equality in Matter of Trade, without any Compensation, as Part of a Compensation for the Losses they have Sustained by the Union of the Two Crowns, of their Privileges in France; which for *Stanislaus*, or rather the expectant Warden of the East and West Marches (the more immediate Patron) which for the Pretender at *St. Germans*; and which for Mr. *Ridpath's* Three Fourths of a Sovereign, while they have a Prince; and the entire Sovereignty of the *Estates*, when there's no Prince: Which would be no oftner than they pleas'd.

Discourse upon the Union, p.
151.

*Hist. Acc. De-
dication, p. 6.*

All the Clamour they make about Grievances, pretended to have taken their Rise from the Imperfect Union of the Crowns, and Noise for Limitations if that Union continue, are, at the best, but to Embroil these Nations for dangerous Experiments, as remote from all Possibility of good Effect,

*Vid. Mr. F—r's
Account of a
Conversation,
&c.*

as the Visionary Schemes of a Person who would have all Europe submit to the Bounds he prescribes: As if he were beyond the Archon fancied by Mr. Harrington, for Framing his New World in Britain; and were the Almighty's Vicegerent of the European World.

Yet as this is an Age of Wonders, we find English-men on the side of such Scotch pretended Patriots, because they talk High for Religion and Liberty. Since 'tis to be suppos'd that neither Mr. Fletcher nor Mr. Ridpath are for the Church of England, yet both of them inveigh bitterly against the best of the Clergy of Scotland, it need be no great Question what Religion they Serve: Especially considering how Mr. Fletcher, if we may Credit Mr. Ridpath, who extols his Speeches, has explain'd himself.

*Vid. Account of
the Proceedings
of the Parl. of
Scotland, p.
278.*

But what may seem most Miraculous, is, that they should have an Advocate of one of Dr. Brady's Disciples; if 'twere not evident that such Tares are of their Sowing, to draw Well-meaning People to serve their Ends, and choak the Good Seed of Honest Intentions.

But I may well challenge the most Able of 'em to shew, how there can be a Federal Union between England and Scotland, as Two Independent Kingdoms, with the least Degree of Consistency to their Principles.

Yet they are displeas'd at any Man who asserts the Right of the Monarch of Britain, but are not in the least provok'd at Mr. Ridpath, who to defeat Submission to this, says,

*Hist. Acc. De-
dication, p. 9.*

It's hard if Scotch-men be so much Degenerate, 'that they neither know how to improve their Estates, or save their Lands, 'without a Foreign Direction.

Which shews that the Considerer's calling English Influence Foreign, was not a meer slip of the Pen, but long pre-meditated.

He adds,

'An inviolable Friendship, and good Correspondence with England, is absolutely necessary; but if this cannot be attained by an Union of Association, without extending it any further, it's our own Fault.

Hist. Acc. Dedication, p. 7.

I need not here consider how inconsistent this is with his Republican Maxim, that Dominion ought to follow the Property; but at present to consider it in a Disciple of Dr. Brady.

Such a Man must renounce his Principle, or hold such an Union, and the Scotch Act of Security, which stands as an absolute Barr to a compleat Union, by no means to be allowed or valid, even tho' agreed to here. Yet 'tis certain they ran into the Act of Security, built upon Mr. Ridpath's Notions, as the most effectual Security against the only Succession and Union which they were to fear: And Mr. Fletcher own'd he was for humouring them who may Favour the Court of St. Germain's, by giving them a Chance for their Pretensions.

Account of the Proceedings, p. 274.

But, in Reality, they were as far from Mr. Ridpath's Notions of Union, as of the Scots Government; upon which each Party embraces the opposite Extream, and with equal Fury falls upon the middle, but the weakest in Reason, as well as Power, is fatally blinded not to discern, that when by its Help that which is between is removed or destroyed, it must necessarily be join'd with the other in its own Confusion.

Thus it must evidently be with that Party in Scotland, if they are numerous enough to be a Party, who really oppose the Right of the English Successor, the Prerogatives of both Crowns, and the only safe Union, upon Mr. Ridpath's Chimera's of their Government, or an Opinion of Mr. Fletcher's Ability to make 'em, if not a Match for all the World, neither to fear the Power, nor need the Friendship of any Particular Nation.

As if Scotland, fix'd upon that Immortal Basis, would be like the Divine Nature,

Ipsa tuis contenta bonis nihil indiga nostri.

The Hopes of such Benefits Mr. Ridpath, in his Flying-Post, would make a sufficient Warrant for joining with the open

Enemies of the Government, as if they, at whose Mercy these *Modellers* would have that Nation lay it self, would act in Contradiction to their Principles any longer than *R* serv'd their Cause; or, in truth, did not keep to their Principle, in tying the Hands of those *Princes* who keep out their *King of Divine Right*, whom they, even in *England*, have the Assurance publickly to call *King*.

According to the late admired *Dr. Brady*, as appears by his History of the Succession, and Answer to the late Bishop of Worcester's incomparable Demonstration of the *Unreasonableness of the New Separation upon the Account of the Oaths* to this Government, the Pretender at *St. Germain's* is, even in Her Majesties Life-time, *King of England and Scotland*, but they are better Bred than to say of *France*. And according to Men of that Stamp, the whole *Sovereignty* of both *Kingdoms* is vested in him; each has distinct Privileges from the *defeisable Concessions* of his Ancestors; but are bound, upon Pain of Damnation, to obey all his Commands, not contrary to God's Law.

See this in a late Foolish Essay upon Government, p. 62. Nor is it any Solecism to assert a Limited Supream Power, since that Limitation is only from his own Authoritative Consent, which he having given to a Government by such and such Laws, he cannot in Wisdom, Justice or Equity,

rescind his own Act and Deed; tho' if he should he would be accountable only to God himself, in whose Place he is to the People. Which Author has not the Wit to conceal that he learnt his Greek in the Jesuits Schools; for, p. 60. he says the King of England is Head of Church and State, &c. And this is so not only in Fact, but of Right; our First Christian King Lucius was by the Pope Recogniz'd Dei Vicarius, God's Vicar.

Whatsoever the Imperial Laws of any Government require of its Subjects, if it be not contrary to God's Laws, they are bound to perform it.

By

By *Imperial Laws* he throughout his *Elaborate Treatise*, in Answer to that *Great Unhappy Man*, Mr *Johnson*, shews, that he means *the Pleasure of the Prince*, according to the suppos'd *Common Laws of Sovereignty*: One of which is to have the *Legislative Power*, or the Power that makes any Form of Words a Law, without which that *Learned Dr.* contends, that the *Prince* can't be a *Compleat Sovereign*. Or as he explains himself, he can't be a *Compleat Sovereign*, unless he may make *all his Subjects Slaves if he please*; all their Lives and Liberties being trusted with him. 'Tis therefore Nonsense in the Notion of these Divine Right Men, to talk of an *Union of Association* between Two Independent Kingdoms, under one Prince: Such an Union is, at least in their Sense, a downright Contradiction to their having the *same Prince*.

P. 202.

lb. p. 242.

See these Doctrines exposed in a Letter of Remarks upon Jovian. Ed. Au. 1673.

For it necessarily implies the setting up *Distinct Sovereignities* in each, which before had but One *Sovereignty* extending its Power to all the Parts, as the *Sovereign* should judge for the good of the whole, or for his Private Interest, which is the *Supream Law*, according to Bishop *Sanderson's* Interpretation of the Maxim concerning the *Safety of the People*.

That these Principles, which keep the strictest Adherers to them from owning this Government, and Men of greater Latitude upon the same Bottom, to the same Interest, whatever Oaths they take, are too prevalent at this Day, is evident by their giving Occasion to the Men of Forty-one to retort upon these *High Royalists*, their raising *Vain Jealousies* and Fears, to the Disturbance of the present Government.

Thus a *Visionair*, far gone in *Metaphysics*, profoundly proves from them, that a Man of Moderation can be no True Churchman, and none but the *High-Fliers* are the *Genuine and Orthodox Sons* of the Church, it being *our Unhappiness to live in Times that need a more Excellent Virtue than Moderation*; and that Men should be inspired with the *Spirit of True Zeal and Courage*, to stand by the Church in this *Perilous Juncture*.

vid. The Distinction of High-Church and Low-Church, known to be Mr. Norris's. P. 53.

And an *Oxford Seer*, with Approbation of the Vice-Chancellor, complaining that the very Gates of the Church are let open, and Men of professed Enmity to our Establishment suffered to enter in, and occasionally to join themselves with the Church; prays the *Queen's Throne may be Establish'd in*

Sermon Preach'd before the University of Oxford. May 29. 1705. P. 22.

Righ- P. 24.

Righteousness, by putting all such away from her; and in praying that God would be pleased to continue the Throne free from the Contagion of Schism, impudently alarum the Nation with an Imaginary Danger of the Throne's being infected with Schism.

These Men who know nothing but Letters, take the *Popish* or *Nonjurant Writers* of the *Memorial* of the *Church of England*, the *Plea* for the *Presbyterians*, and other *Pamphlets*, directly levelled against the Government, to proceed from a True Zeal for the *Church of England*; tho' one of them plainly accuses the Members of this Church with departing from their Principles, in concurring to the present Settlement of the Crown, and the Abjuring the Pretender at *St. Germans*; and thinks by using only the First Capital Letters, he may safely enough Innuate that the pretended Prince of *Wales* was not only King *James's* Son, but that (whatever the Law of *England* declares to the contrary) he by necessary Consequence is King of *England*.

The Presbyterians Plea, p. 17.

But the Zeal of these warm Sons of the Church is so without Knowledge, that they can't see how their Old Darling Notions which they repented of when Popery appeared with open Face, to graft it self upon them, are now us'd by its Dark Engines, to banter 'em out of their Allegiance to our most Excellent Queen.

They would have it thought the Church is in most Imminent Danger, from the Excellency of Her Majesty's equal Administration, which will make her Memory for ever Glorious: Pretended Scots Patriots represent their Kirk and all their Liberties in the utmost Danger, if they admit the *English Successor*, unless they deny the Successor the Perogatives of a Scotch as well as of an *English Prince*; and if they consent to any Union, for which the Scots had not all that they shall think fit to ask, and wherein *England* is no otherwise considered than as a Conquered Nation, which must be glad of the Name of Peace and Union at any rate.

But they who are really in the Interest of Scotland, who are for the true Prerogatives of their Princes, and the Superiority over the Estates of that Kingdom, and for preserving their Established Church and Civil Rights, by joining with their Friends in *England*, having now a Ministry truly disposed to procure real Ad-

Advantages to their Country; 'tis not to be doubted but with a *Parliament* of that *Kingdom*, chosen under so good an Influence, that deceived People may be led to understand how kindly and sincerely they are invited, not only to declare the *same Successor*, but to a Participation of all Benefits, as *Native Englishmen*: Which may be, if they be not wanting to themselves. 'Tis not therefore to be imagin'd, how much soever that People has been managed, that since they are now restored to a *Revolution Ministry*, they should not return to what followed upon their unanimous Declaring that King *James* had *forfeited*: Nor can they be so blind, as not to see that they have been diverted from this, by the Ferment rais'd by those, whom Her *Majesty's* Mercy enabled to disappoint Her *Gracious Intentions* for the Good of both *Kingdoms*.

Nor, since their Designs are become visible, is it in the least to be fear'd, but the *Scots* will be as Unanimous as upon the *Resolution*, in Declaring for the next *Protestant Successor*.

The Right of this *Successor*, as the next Qualified Heir, and the Interest of that Nation to comply with it, have been so well made out by a *Scots Gentleman* (whom for Honour sake I wish I could Name) that I should hope there may be no further Occasion for urging the Common Law of the *Monarchy*, than to caution my Countrymen against unwarily prejudicing that Right of the *Imperial Crown*, which they are sworn to maintain; and which, as the Supreme Court of Judicature, has declared more than once, *English men* cannot give up without manifest Perjury.

The Right of
Succession to the
Crown and So-
vereignty of
Scotland Ar-
gued.

With such *Scots-men* as the Learned and Judicious Author of the *Right of Succession to the Crown and Sovereignty of Scotland* argued, I will have no Controversie, whose *Medium* may be best, for bringing about the desirable End, of their doing Justice to the *Serene House of Hanover*; and I perswade my self we cannot differ about the Means to secure the Peace and Happiness of both *Kingdoms*, by a further *Union* than is yet obtain'd.

As we agree, that if Her *Majesty's* Race of Glory should not be lengthened out by her own Issue, the House of *Hanover* will, in Right, continue our Great Expectations from that Stock, to which we owe a *Queen* that Compensates all our Losses, and ought to silence all Complaints against the Family of the *Stuarts*; a Person who Judges so well of the Interest of *Scotland*, as that

Au-

Author, and who has so handsomely expos'd the Designs and Practices of them who labour a *Disunion*, will further employ his Excellent Pen, to convince his *Countrymen*, that the *Union* propos'd ought to be such, as may cut off all Hopes from them that labour the Two Nations should always draw different Ways, with divided Interests; as they necessarily must, while they continue *Two Kingdoms*: Each of which may be jealous of the Inclinations of the *Sovereign*, who may be able to play one Nation against the other more effectually, for destroying the Common Interest, than corrupt Courts have play'd Parties in the same Nation.

In one and the same Kingdom, tho' some Junctures may give Advantage for designing Men to profit of the Heats they raise, the Body of a Nation cannot be long blinded; especially within this Island of so much Native Virtue; and whenever the Designs of *Church-men*, *Commonwealth-men*, or of those who have nothing in View, but their own being uppermost, in all Events, appear barefaced; it occasions such a Spirit of *Union*, as shew'd it self in all, both *English and Scots*, when they were call'd to Liberty as with the Voice of God.

What but that of the *Devil* can excite Numbers, like the *Israelites* of old, to clamour for a Return to *Egyptian Bondage*, at a Time when Her Majesty recommends from the Throne, that *Moderation and Union*, among contending Parties and Nations, within her Empire, which is brighten'd by Her Example; and, by a constant Course of Victories, is upon humbling the Great Enemy to the Peace and Liberties of *Europe*, as She has already restrain'd his Power?

Shall the Name of *Liberty* make those who have signaliz'd their Zeal for the Thing, the True Constitution of the *Monarchy*, make 'em bear with a *Scots-man*, even from hence allaruming his Countrymen against a Compleat *Union of Kingdom*, as *sub-jecting their Bodies and Souls to the Votes of a Foreign Majority*?

But much more, can any *English-men* furnish him with Materials for giving Colour to a *Disunion*.

Suppose it possible for any reasonable Man to entertain such a Notion of *Monarchical Government* as *Mr. Ridpath* obtrudes with as much Assurance as if he either believ'd it himself, or had the Vanity to think he could make it pass upon Thinking Men of either

either Nation ; I hope this *Advocate* for *Liberty* will admit the more Powerful Nation, and better able to answer the Ambition of a *Prince*, into a Partnership of such *Prerogatives*, as he ascribes to their *Estates*.

Not to enumerate all the Particulars, let it but be granted, that a *King* or *Queen* of *England* is bound, by the *Coronation Oath*, to govern *England* by the Advice of the *Great Council* of *England*, and to procure to it all the Advantages in the *Prince's* Power ; and that the same Person being *King* or *Queen* of *Scotland*, is bound to govern by the Advice of the *Great Council* of that Kingdom, and to procure to *Scotland* all Advantages in His or Her Power ; *England* advises a War with *France*, and seizing all Ships of *Scotland*, or other Nations which Trade with it, and not admitting any into the Benefit of its peculiar Trade, that will not join in supporting its Government ; on the other Hand, *Scotland* advises a strict Amity with *France*, and that the *Sovereign* should protect them in that Trade, and procure from *England* a Free Communication of its Trade.

Is it not obvious that, in his Sense, 'tis impossible for the *Prince* to do what the *Considerer* calls the *Duty* of the *Sovereign* ? According to that of our *Saviour*, *No Man can serve Two Masters* : The *Estates* of *Scotland*, the *Superiors* and *Benefactors* of that *Prince*, command their *Vassal* and *Servant* one Thing, and the *Estates* of *England*, being upon the same Foot, command another, does not this shew an absolute Inconsistency of being *Sovereign* of these Two *Independent Kingdoms* ?

What follows then from the Law of Nature and Nations ? Either,

First, The *Prince* must agree to quit one, to keep the other.

Or, Secondly, Must be obliged to it by Force. Or,

Thirdly, Which is most natural, to continue the Rightful Possession, he must assume the Just Rights of a *Monarch*, must not act the *Prince* by Halves ; and, therefore must resolve to act what is for the good of the whole.

Fourthly, As a Consequent upon this, the better to protect the Remotest Parts, the *Prince* must strengthen the Seat of Power, and not enable the Members to give Laws to the Head, which would but end in their own Ruin ; but must from the Head send Orders and Supplies to the Members.

This, even *English-men*, who would be thought mighty *Advocates* for Liberty, I may say ignorantly oppose, from too narrow Views, and a wrong Application of Popular Notions; not Rightly understanding the *Master* they pretend to follow.

Historical Account, p. 7.

Essay upon the Ballance of Power, the Right of making War, Peace and Alliances, &c.

Vid. P. 199, 200. This

question where the Right lay of making War, Peace and Alliances, &c.

P. 204. This Distinction between Prerogative and Royal Authority.

(b) P. 233. Of the time of Qu. Eliz. the Lords indeed had lost what they pretended to,

but it was not yet devolved upon the Commons, &c.

Two Discourses concerning the Affairs of Scotland, p. 27.

Mr. Harrington's Maxim, that *Dominion ought to follow the Property*, which Mr. Ridpath applies, to prove that Three Parts of the Sovereignty in Four are in the *Estates* of Scotland, who suffer their Vassal the *Prince* to have a Fourth; and Dr. Davenant, to argue the Possessors of the *Crown* of England out of the *Prerogative* of making Peace and War, and the (b) *Lords* out of all manner of Power; was us'd by the first *Author* only as a Rule for the new erecting a Commonwealth from a State *Anarchy*, not for destroying Establish'd Governments.

Yet upon a Mistake, as if Man's Wisdom, in contriving an *Agrarian Model*, ought to set aside God's Ordinance in known Constitutions, pretended *Politicians* of this Age laugh at the Wisdom of their Forefathers, in preserving the Rights of the *Monarch* of Britain, and allowing the *Sovereignty* in Administration to the *Prince*, in a manner truly Regal, tho' his Property ever bore a small Proportion to the Properties of his Subjects.

And indeed that Maxim, as Dr. Davenant and Mr. Ridpath use it, would utterly destroy all Regal Government, which is not so absolute as to allow no Property to the Subject; yet Mr. Ridpath is not aware of the true Extent of it, if applied to the Succession and Union which he opposes.

Mr. Fletcher, his second *Hero*, owns Scotland can't pretend to above the Thirteenth Part of the Wealth of England.

Suppose then Her Majesty, to this Nation's unspeakable Loss, were dead, and Her Issue, or One of the House of *Hanover*, were upon the *English Throne*, claiming that Right to the *Crown* of Scotland, which is manifest by the Law of *England*; shall any Man, out of a Notion of Liberty, pretend to say the Thirteenth Part of the *Monarchy* ought to be at Liberty to chuse a Sovereign for it self; and since the Ballance of Power within the Island is against 'em, to call in the *French* to turn the Scale? And ought not *Wales* to do the same upon much a better Pretension?

If we were not to consider what relation one Part of this *Island* has, from of old, had to the other, the being under the same *Prince*, infers a *Superiority* in the one or other, or endless Contentions. But it has been received as a Law of Nations, that the

the most powerful Country being possess'd by a *Prince*, who at the same time was Lord of one less powerful, the less has been held as a Member of the other, and gone so in Succession.

The Knowledge of which made *England*, when it apprehended *E. III.* might make *France* the Seat of his Power, provide by a Law against being Governed by him or his Heirs, as *Kings of France*.

Yet some *English-men* have the Folly, to say no worse, to think the Application of this to the State of *England* and *Scotland* is very just; and may think there's a sweet Sound in the *Confiderer's* Quotation out of *Grotius*, that 'those People who violate the Law of *Nature* and *Nations*, undermine the Foundation of their own Peace, and that of their Posterity.

*The Reducing,
&c. P. 71.*

This they may suffer to be applied to the *English* in relation to their Usage of the *Scots*, and never consider how much more applicable 'tis to such *Scots*, as have no regard to those Laws of *Reasonable Nature*, and of *Nations*, which oblige Men to keep to the *Contracts* their Forefathers entred into, and which were the Condition of their enjoying large Privileges and Advantages; and how *unnatural*, and *contrary* to the *Law of Nations*, 'tis to pretend to the Privileges, while they renounce the Grounds of them.

Will the *Scots* depart from the *Foundation* and *Condition*, of their having a *Distinct Kingdom* within the *British* or *English Monarchy*, and yet pretend to an Establishment by the Law of *Nature*, or of *Nations*?

Will they pretend to any Benefit by the *Revolution*; to be freed from a State of Slavery to the late King *James*, and to the next really or supposed to be of his Blood, and yet not take the only qualified Successor upon the *Revolution* Bottom?

Will they, if there were anciently an *Independent Kingdom* in their *HIGHLANDS*, and it ever continued so, pretend, as an *Independent Kingdom*, to retain the *Lowlands*, tho' part of *England*, and put under their Government, on Condition of assisting *England* in its Wars?

Can any one, who has carefully considered the Ancient State of this *Island*, and the Necessity of its Uniting against Foreign Forces, deny but the Government of a *Sole Monarch*, as 'tis most

agreeable to *Nature*, is appointed by the Constitution of the *Monarchy*?

If this Constitution, of such Importance for the Security of the *Island*, be *God's Ordinance*, who are the *Incendiaries*, they who would cast it off, and *English-men* who would persuade the *Scots* to what, but for some of them, even *Mr. Ridpath*, had never thought of, or they who press Submission to it for *Conscience-sake*?

Since this is the profess'd End of asserting the Right, what Colour is there to represent such Assertions, Proposals for the Reducing of Scotland by Arms, and annexing it to England as a

The Reducing, Province?
&c. P. 1.

Let the *Secretary* to the *French Faction* in Scotland, who says, *This is become a Theme for Books and Pamphlets*, shew one *English Book* or Pamphlet, wherein this is made any Part of the *Theme*; or own the truth, that this Suggestion is only used, as 'twas intended, to incite his *Country-men* against the *English*, and against that *Union*, the first Approches to which he represents, as tending to make *Scotland* a Province of *England*.

Will any of 'em say, whether the Submission to Her Majesty and Her Issue, as Monarchs of *Great-Britain*, and after them, to the Serene House of *Hanover*, be a Right or no, we will oppose it by Arms; and therefore shall Interperet all Arguments for the Right, as necessarily implying a Proposal to have *Scotland* reduced by Arms?

They will not, surely, reflect so much upon their Country, for the Honour of which they would be thought mighty Zealous, as to own that they care not whether it be a Right or no, since they hope *France* may enable 'em to oppose it; and 'tis equal to them which gives 'em their Terms: indeed if *Mr. Ridpath* has given a true Account of *Mr. Fletcher's* Speeches, he was so indiscreet as to own 'tis indifferent to him, provided the *Limitations* be enacted, to name, or not to name, *Hanover*, *St. Germain's*,

Account of the or whom you will. Nay, he confesses 'twere rather to be wish'd
Proceedings of a Papist, in his imaginary Fetters, should succeed than a *Prote-*
the Parliament stant, free from 'em; and he thought it more advisable to give
of Scotland, them who Favour the Court of *St. Germain's* a Chance for their
p. 278. Pretensions, than to leave the Protestant Succession as 'twas

lb. p. 274.

settled upon the Revolution.

But 'tis to be hop'd that Nation will shew their just Abhorrence of such Pretences to Zeal for the Honour and Interest of *Scotland*. Farther

Farther yet, what Relation has the Reduction of *Scotland* to a Province, under the Immediate Government of *England*, to the Question of the Dependency of *Scotland* upon *England* as a Superior Kingdom; or of the Right Succession following from the Union of the Crowns, or from the Dependency of one upon the other, or from both?

As several Historians agree in Substance, the Wise King *H. VII.* wisely foreseeing what would be the Consequence, if any Descendant of his Daughter Married to the King of *Scots* should Inherit the Crown of *England*, said, 'Nothing could happen so Gracious to both Nations, which by that Means should be united and made One Monarchy. And further, that *Scotland*, being much inferior in Quantity and Quality to *England*, should be therefore reputed and held but a Dependency, as Norway was at the time of the Conquest.

See particularly, Ascue's History of the Wars, &c. Dedicated to the Prince An. 1607, Citing one Morgan of the Times.

One Monarchy there was before, but distinct Kings, as well as Kingdoms. Upon Failure of the Heirs-male of *H. VII.* and Heirs of their Bodies, the Two Kingdoms came to One King, but continued distinct.

Scotland's becoming by its own consent a Province, or Part of *England*, is indeed the Consequence of being in earnest for a compleat Union of the Kingdoms; but they who demand for the *Scots* all the Privileges flowing from such an Union of Kingdoms, without their consenting to the Union, do as good as say (at least this Patriot does) you had best give us 'em, or else *France* will enable us to take 'em by Force; or if we can't enjoy 'em with you, we shall be restored to that Beneficial Alliance and Trade with *France*, which we lost by the Union; and for which, according to Mr. *Ridpath*, on Equality in Matter of Trade, would be but Part of a Compensation.

Discourse upon the Union, P. 151.

Since the Ends of such Writings are very little Disguis'd, surely, *English men* at least, will understand them: And since the Protestant Interest is most powerful in *Scotland*; 'tis to be hop'd they will Guard themselves from their Harangues, who own a Popish Successor most suitable to their Projects, and that they are willing to give him a Fair Chance; and 'tis to be suppos'd the Presbyterian Ministers, whom Mr. *Ridpath* charges with acting against the Liberty of their Country in the last Reign, will not think it the more adviseable to take up with his Schemes, because he professes himself a strict Presbyterian.

Discourse upon the Union, Dedication, P. 4.

Nor

Nor will they trust themselves to the Mercy of Two Parties, which equally manifest Ill-will to them. Neither can they expect any thing but Destruction, if they do not intirely fall in with those who labour for the Happiness of both *Kingdoms*.

Besides their Wise Conduct in King *William's* Reign; the grateful Sense they have Expressed of the Benefits received by him; and their Endeavours and Prayers for the *Protestant Succession*; give Assurance of Hope, that with a *Ministry* in that Interest, they will bring that misguided People to a due Temper.

Vid. Stat.
1 Jac. C. 1.

Upon the whole, to come to a true State of the present Question, clear'd from the Dirt cast on it, by a Defamer of their Princes, and Diminisher of their Rights; *Her Majesty*, the Rightful Successor of *James VI.* of *Scotland*, who, by lawful Descent, under *One Imperial Crown*, was King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, to himself, and his qualified *Progeny* and *Posterity*, recommends a Declaration of the Right of the next Persons qualified according to the Law of the *Monarchy*.

This she has not only done by her Letters and Instructions to *Scotland*, but by Act of Parliament in *England*; and therein has made several Provisions, which, without Force of Arms, may be very likely to put the *Scots* upon considering their true Interest. And further than this, she recommends to both *Kingdoms* a Treaty for a *Compleat Union*.

To divert 'em from this is the present false Alarm, as if ever since the Union of the Crowns there has been a Design to reduce *Scotland* by Arms to the State of a Province; and that this has not been carry'd on barely by a few hot *English-men*, but by the *English Sovereigns* and *Councils*. But that this uniform Design is now more visible than ever: Yet, considering the true State of the Case 'tis as good as saying, 'tis more adviseable to fly to Arms, and the Assistance of *France*, than to Unite with *England* into one *Kingdom*, or so much as under the same *Sovereign*; unless it be with a bare Name, while the thing, all the Real Power of the *Kingdom*, is Transferred to the *Estates*.

And what is this for? Is it to secure their Liberties? No, they cannot flatter themselves with so vain an Imagination, if *France* prevails; but 'twill enable some of their *Great Men* to be *Marshals* of *France*, and the Common People may be fired with

with Hopes of good Plunder in *England*, till they had help'd *France* to sweep away all. Or at best it might give the *Government-Menders* a Foot to stand upon, with which, like *Archimedes*, they would expect to turn the World Topfieturvy.

As this *Patriot* seems to have a very mean Opinion of the Understandings of *English-men*, he would have them think the Party in *Scotland*, which dress'd up their flaring Act of Security, P. 67. seems inclinable enough to come into the same Succession with *England*, and by consequence into such an Union as will answer all the Ends of a perpetual Alliance, for supporting the Common Government and Interest of the Island.

But will *English-men* be so weak, to content themselves with having the Successor to the Crown of *England*, barely nam'd King or Queen of *Scotland*, without the least Power of Acting for the Common Interest; till the Consent of the *Estates* of *Scotland* shall be obtain'd?

Believe this *Patriot*, they are mighty Modest and Reasonable in their Demands; they will name the *English* Successor, and enable the Successor perpetually to support the Common Government and Interest of the Island; provided the Successor and the *English* swallow downright Contradictions; that is, that it shall be a Common Government, while the *Scots* have a Separate Independent Government, chiefly under the Administration of their *Estates*: by which they are to be secured against all hurtful Influence from *England*, upon their Religion, Liberty, and Trade; being allow'd their own Constitution, and restored to the same Freedom of Commerce they enjoyed before the Act of Navigation.

As Fraud lurks in Generals, by their Liberty, their Trade, and their own Constitution, as the *Writer* explains himself over and over, he means, that for the bare naming the *English* Successor, *England* should be obliged to give the *Scots* all the Advantages of the Plantation, or other Trade, must declare *Scotland* wholly Independent, and give them Power to shackle the *English* Sovereign, and divest him of all Authority in *Scotland*, when they please. And tho' the *Scots* do not Repeal any Act of Parliament to the Prejudice of an effectual Union, *England* must Repeal its Act of Navigation, and other Laws concerning its Trade.

But

But to deter the *English* from insisting on the full Right of their *Successor*, and induce them to yeild to what he calls *just Demands*, Six Considerations are mingled up and down his Pamphlet, as,

P. 64.

1. The mighty Power of *Scotland*, a Nation of some Hundred Thousands of Fighting Men. Which is so like Mr. *Ridpath's* Scotland's Sovereignty, Pref. one Hundred Thousand Fighting Men, who Resolved every Man

P. 14.

to sacrifice his Life, rather than submit to the Homage, that since they did submit, tho' actually drawn together, 'tis to be suppos'd the several Hundreds of Thousands will sooner agree to obey the Lawful Successor, than draw together to make good Mr. *Ridpath's* Terms.

2. The State of *England* at Home, and with Relation to Foreigners. But since 'tis more powerful in Fleets and Armies, than in any former Reign, and under an excellent Administration; a good Parliament, chosen to the great Disappointment of all its Enemies; and the Dominions under its Immediate Government more extended than in those Ages when *Scotland* was most Troublesome; and since that Kingdom can maintain but a small Proportion of Regular Troops in comparison with *England*, nor are *England's* Divisions so high and dangerous as those in *Scotland*, 'tis not to be thought *England* will give up the Right of the Crown, and of the Successor, for any Threats from Men within its Power, as this Writer is.

P. 66.

P. 69.

3. He threatens *England* with the Revival of the Old Scotch League with *France*, and seems to delight in repeating the Calamities it has formerly occasion'd to both Nations. But can this vain Man, who vapours as if after Her Majesty's Death they shall be at Liberty to chuse what Governour, or Form of Government, they please, and supposes *France* would grant them this, being positive it would grant what Terms they please, and be likely to observe them; think his Readers so weak, as not to observe it had dropp'd from him, in the Page immediatly foregoing his Encouragement for the Scots to Treat with *France*; that *France*, which he tells us is not yet reduced, will think it their Interest to incense and support the aggrieved Scots, in order to persuade them to accept the Pretender for their King.

P. 64.

Yet according to the Evident Scope of the Pamphlet, the Scots ought to venture this Chance, rather than have a Compleat Union with *England*, or receive the *English* Successor according to the Right.

Tho'

Tho' Mr *Ridpath* formerly Bullied *England* with this, it has not been thought to deserve the Observation of some there, who accuse their Countrymen as *provoking* such Men by telling 'em their Duty.

But Mr *Ridpath* may be allowed to reflect on *England*, as oppressing *Scotland*, and to say, 'if by denying us what our Parliament think necessary, to secure our Religion, Liberty, and Trade, they should so much encrease the *Jacobite* Party, as to enable them to force us to accept the Pretender, and to enter into an Alliance with *France*, they cannot, in Humane Probability, preserve their own Liberty long, against their own *Jacobite* Party at Home, and so many Enemies Abroad.

Account of the Proceedings, p. 239.

Fourthly, He threatens *England* with the Scots in *Ulster*, as if they were not in a more plentiful Country than those who Transplanted from thence; and did not think themselves better under the *English* Government, than they can expect to be by joining with the *Irish* and *French* Papists, to put themselves under the Heads of Scots Clans, and *Scotland* upon contending to be the Head of the Monarchy, or to make a second Remove into *England*, as formerly from the *Ancient* to the *Modern* *Scotland*.

p. 66.

Fifthly, He supposes the Neighbouring States and Nations will not refuse their Assistance to the Scots: But that being upon a false State of the Question, as if his Demands for them were just; the contrary is to be supposed; and that if there were occasion, all Protestant States and Nations, together with others in the German Interest, would assist the House of *Hanover* for recovering its Right.

p. 70.

Sixthly, But he would Complement this Illustrious House out of it; by telling them they have too much Scotch Blood in their Veins, and understand the Errors of their Predecessors to that Crown too well, to force *Scotland* to that by a Conquest, which they may be sure of obtaining, by the gentler Methods of granting them the Security they justly insist upon, for their Religion, Liberty, and Trade.

p. 70.

As if the Methods of that Party who oppose the *Hanover* Succession were gentle! Whenever Mr. *Ridpath* has shewn, that the very naming it, tho' with Terms beyond what they could reasonably ask, gave a general Disgust to their Parliament, and was tumultuously oppos'd; neither would the Governing Party, for which

Account of the Proceedings of the Parliament, p. 331.

which this Writer is an *Advocate*, so much as admit of the Name, lest the Rightful Power should follow it. ● ●

Tho' the *Considerer* affirm, that if the Settlement of the *Scotch* Succession should be delayed till after Her Majesty's Death, the *Scots* are then at Liberty to chuse what Governour, or Form of Government, they please.

'Tis not to be thought this is the general Opinion of the *Clergy*, the *Nobility*, *Gentry* and *Commons* of *Scotland*, but that they will be as zealous for the Right of such Issue of Her Majesty as She and the Two Nations may yet be Blest'd with, and such Issue failing, the Right of the *House of Hanover*, as they were for the Succession of their *J. VI.* to the *English* Throne.

Front patet
p. Autog. p.
nes incipsum.

Tho' *England* might justly have been provok'd by the open Attempts of the *Scots* in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, to engage Foreign *Princes* to force down the *Scotch* Successor; *England* chose, for the Good of the Protestant Religion, to submit to the less Apparent Right of a *Prince*, who had not given such Proofs of Zeal and Courage in that Cause, as this *Illustrious House* has done.

Therefore it can't be imagin'd there should be need of a Conquest, to induce the *Scots* to make a grateful Return to *England*, which scorn'd to stipulate against the *Scots* enjoying the Fat of this Land: And 'tis certainly for their Honour, to have it thought they will as patiently submit to God's Providence. This surely is more reasonable, than to imagine that if Her Majesty should die without Issue, and before the Right of the *House of Hanover* should be declared in *Scotland*, the Body of that Nation should oppose it, if the *English* Successor of that *Illustrious House* should not chuse to submit to the Terms the *Estates* would think fit to impose. Indeed, notwithstanding all the Glosses upon the Act of Security, put by the *Reflector* on the Lord *Haversham's* Speech, the *Stanislans* took care, that according to that Act, it should not be in the Power of the *Estates* to Receive the *English* Successor, upon any Terms whatever, unless such Terms, as they pretend to be necessary, were settled in some Parliament before Her Majesty's Demise.

Ib. P. 14.

If there be any
Parliament
then in Being,
who not Sitting,
then it, falls
literally in the
Power of their
Session to settle
the Crown upon
the English
Successor.

For the *Estates*, in whom the Administration is placed in such Event, have their Hands tied in this Matter. And whatever Power they may have to retain the Government themselves (which seems

seems the Intent of the *Fletcherians*) the *Stanislans* provided, that if they did chuse a *King*, it should be one, of such Qualifications, that, as they fancy, their Chief must needs stand fairest for the Choice: Taking it for granted one descended from the *Blood Royal* of *Scotland* must be look'd on as of the Royal Line, tho' not of that Branch, which is now seiz'd of Both Crowns.

But *D. H*—n's constant *Advocate* would have it thought he and all his Friends, who were for a total Repeal of the *Act of the Lineal Succession* (which was a perpetual Barr to his Pretensions) thereby manifested his acting more according to *Revolution Principles*, than some of those who would impose a contrary Opinion of him upon the World.

Account of the
Proceeding, p.
241.

With such false Arguments, and abuse of Popular Notions, are too many diverted from observing the tendency of those frequent Libels against *England*, which are cover'd with the Pretence of *Revolution Principles*, and Zeal for *Liberty*; when in truth, 'tis but to disable the only *Defenders* of the *Liberties* of *Europe*, from stopping the Course of the great *Invader* of them.

By this Illusion, many who had signaliz'd themselves in former Reigns, in making a Noble Stand against Arbitrary Courts, were cheated into herding under those who, in *King William's* Reign, usurped the Name of the *Country Party*. These might well fall into Measures for limiting the Power of a *Prince*, whom they, to the last, treated as an *Usurper*, because he did not deliver *King James* Bound into their Hands, and suffer them to treat him as a *Lunatick* or *Madman*; or to have it in their Power to let him loose upon all others, when they had made Terms for themselves. Nay, as if there were no Danger from the Inclinations of some, to the *Pretender* at *St. Germain's*, or of others to close with the Bribes or Promises of *France*; they would have it thought popular, even now, to disqualifie all who enjoy any Office under Her *Majesty*, to have any Trust from their Country: Nor will suffer a Court to lead Men to their Duty by their present Interest.

But was it not pleasant to see such self-denying Members soon give themselves the Lie? And to observe to what End they talk'd popularly against Standing Armies, and the Partition Treaty, who were sure to make no Opposition to *France's* Seizing the Dominions of the *Crown of Spain*?

That the same Party should so much Gull People, even in Queen Anne's Reign, and Counties in England should chuse Representatives for their downright Opposition to the supporting Her Government, is either the Effect of a Miracle, or an Evidence how Hazardous 'tis for a Government Established upon Revolution Principles, (as I have heard admirably explain'd from the Pulpit, by one of the greatest Ornaments of our Church) to suffer the Power so long to continue in the Hands of Men of Anti-revolution Principles, that they are able to make a Struggle before they part with it.

P. 64.

But as Her Majesty's great Discernment, and Wise Ministry, have given a timely Check to them, who were hazarding all by their dangerous Experiments; the reducing the Parties, who the Scotch Patriot says at present contend with one another in England with so much Violence, to a good Understanding, is a much easier Task than he would have it thought.

As 'tis now evidently in her Majesty's Power, she has manifested the Will: And those Blessings which the Almighty Showers down upon her Glorious Undertakings, are Earnests of her executing Her Pious Intentions for the Good of Mankind.

P. 16.

P. 17.

This the Enemies to the Peace of Both Kingdoms see, and tremble at; but put a Face upon their lost Game, in such Papers as the Considerer's, who would Bully the Nation with Pretence of the Capacity of his Patrons, to bring England to a Temper, and to Teach it no more to Violate the Laws of Nature and of Nations.

Account of the
Proceedings, p.
210.

One of which is taken to be the Liberty of its Plantation, and other Trade; which he may suppose with another Scots-man, if not the same, England may be over aw'd to part with for nothing, how much soever it would lose by what it gave up in a Fright.

Pref. p. 7.

Mr. Ridpath, in his Discourse upon the Union, which he Dated as from Edinburgh, where he suppos'd he might be allow'd to speak his Mind freely, declares, he thinks himself obliged in Conscience as much as any Man, to submit to the Powers that be, but at the same Time conceives himself to have the Right of all other Subjects, which is humbly to offer his Opinion as to those Powers which are not yet in Being. 'And, ' says

‘ says he, of the Author, meaning himself, since it must be
 ‘ own’d, that we have neither yet an Union with *England*,
 ‘ nor have agreed upon the next Successor, or Limitations for
 ‘ one, he hopes that the Antient Constitution of his Country,
 ‘ justified by Acts of Parliament, may be as safely proposed
 ‘ for a Model, as those of *Turky* or *France*, maintained by the
 ‘ Doctrine of *Passive Obedience*, and by *Consequence knows himself*
 ‘ safe from all Attacks by Law.

But if the Crown of *Scotland* follows the Crown of *Eng-*
land, either as *Appendent*, or by Reason of the same *De-*
scend, without Regard to the Ancient Dependency, both Mr. *Rid-*
path, and a much greater Man, would do well coolly to con-
 sider one of the Acts of Parliament which secure the *Pro-*
testant Succession.

If the *Considerer* be not Mr. *Ridpath*, he is a most Gross
 Plagiary from him: But Mr. *Ridpath* may be allow’d to be so
 fond of the same Notions, as to give us the same Coleworts
 several times foddin.

Tho’ Mr. *Ridpath* pretends his Discourse of the Union was *Pres-*
 not intended or meant against the *present Constitution*, at least
 the Considerations are, in what that Writer takes to be Her
 Majesty’s Duty, and what he insinuates of Her Farewel, as the
 last of the Family of the *Stuarts*.

But since the *Considerer* has summ’d up his Argument in his
 Conclusion and *Postscript*, ’tis fit they should be laid together,
 that no Man may doubt his meaning.

‘ Having, says he, thus given a Brief Historical Deduction *Conclusion,*
 ‘ of the Grievances of the Scots, since the Union of the 61.
 ‘ Crowns, there’s no Ground for so mean an Opinion of the
 ‘ Justice of Her Majesty and the English Nation, as to think
 ‘ they’ll make War upon Scotland, for demurring on the Suc-
 ‘ cession, until they be secured by such Terms of Government as
 ‘ may prevent the like in Time to come.

As this stands alone it might seem as if his Pamphlet has
 been occasioned by Publick Discourses, Books, and Pamphlets,
 proposing the Reduction of Scotland by Arms, and Annexing it
 to England.

Yet it appears the only Danger to be fenced against, was
 the *Hanover Succession* to more than the *Regal Name*, if that;
 the endeavouring to have Right done to Her Majesty, and to
 that

that House throughout the Island, is to be represented as proposing the uniting *Scotland* to *England* as a *Province*, when 'tis but a continuance of the *Union* of the *Crowns*.

But in his *Postscript* the whole *Mystery*, and the *End* of all the *Invectives* against *England*, are out.

Postscript, p. 71. ' *Her Majesty*, says he, having been graciously pleased to signify her *Royal Inclinations*, to do all that can be required on her Part, to secure the *Scots* as to their *Religion* and *Liberty*; and that being wholly in her *Majesties Power* to grant as *Queen of Scots*, without any *Dependance upon the Government of England*; the *Controversie* betwixt the Two Nations is reduced to this one Point, Whether the *Scots* shall be allow'd the same *Freedom of Trade* with *England*, which they had before the *Act of Navigation*?

P. 8.

Here he seems wondrous Fair, to quit his *Misrepresentations* of the State of the Question, and put it as it at present stands. Yet,

First, He misrepresents her *Majesty's Concession* to the *Scots*; which was only what could be in *Reason* demanded, and was in her *Majesty's Power*. Which is very different from all that can be required on her Part, for the Ends the *Scots* propose.

P. 7.

Unless

Secondly, He who tells Her *Majesty* She is by Her Oath obliged to Govern by the *Advice* of Her Parliament of *Scotland*, and represents it as *Advice* already given by them, that She should secure to that *Kingdom* not only an *Independency*, but *Liberty of Trade*, contrary to the *Act of Navigation*, both which he Affirms to be in Her Power; as good as tells Her She breaks Her Oath as *Queen of Scots*, She not only secure to them an *Independency*, but *Liberty of Trade* with *England*, even tho' *Acts of Parliament* in *England* are against it, and the *Scots* set up for *Independent*, and may employ against *England* the *Riches* they get by its *Bounty*.

And yet this *Scot* would represent me not only as an *Incendiary*, but as flying in the Face of the *Government*, if I should say, as *Queen of England*, Her *Majesty* cannot make that *Kingdom Independent*, without making it One with *England*; nor can She give them a free *Communication of Trade*, without the *Consent* of the *Parliament of England*; which,

which, with Mr. Ridpath, is a meer Cypher, in-Comparison with the High and Mighty States of Scotland.

Thirdly, When he reduces the Controversie to one Point, the *Freedom of Trade*; he forgets the other, which he has all along as clamorously insisted on, the supposed *Independency*, which is wholly distinct from the Liberty of Trade. However, this is more likely to be granted upon their owning the *Dependency*, than upon their Labours to cast it off.

But what he says for Repealing the Act of Navigation is worthy Notice, as it contains a full Discovery of the Intentions of them, who make him their *Herald*, in Declaring War against *England*, if it does not grant this.

To this, says he of the *Scots*, they plead a Right by the P. 71.
 Common Law of *England*, as being Her Majesties Natural Born Subjects, and in Compensation for the Loss of their Princesses Residence among them, and all the Consequences of it; for the Loss of the Benefit of their Alliance and Trade with *France*, and for the constant Loss of their Money which is spent in *England*, by the necessary Attendance of their Nobility and Gentry at Court.

Then, says he, since the Matter is so, those Gentlemen who P. 72.
 talk of reducing the *Scots* by Arms, rather than allow them this Privilege to which they seem to have so just a Claim, may talk as high as they please for the Protestant Religion, the Principles of the Revolution, and the Hanover Succession; but the World will be apt to think that they value them all at a very low Rate, to endanger them thus, by continuing to oppress the *Scots* for the Sake of a few clamorous selfish Merchants and Tradesmen, whose Avarice all the Riches of the World is not able to satisfy.

Our Merchants and Tradesmen are obliged to him for his Good Character, but the Nation much more for the Esteem he shews of their good Sense; as if they could bear with his telling 'em so plainly, that the *Scots* are a Distinct Independent Kingdom; and yet have a Right to our Trade, whether they chuse the same Successor or no; and if the *English* deny their so Just Claim, they, by continuing to oppress the *Scots*, force them to Arms, to the endangering the Protestant Religion, and the Hanover Succession.

Alas!

Alas! They are perfectly Innocent, who with Perversions of History, and false Arguments, would persuade the *Scots* to venture all, rather than not force a Freedom of the *English Trade*, tho' they have a distinct *Sovereign* of their own; and would persuade the *English* to yield to this, tho' the *Scots* should continue in that Humour; or what is the same thing, not to have the *English Successor*, unless the Successor ceas'd to be *English* in any manner of Power; and no longer had the Name in *Scotland*, than Mr. *Ridpath's* Three Parts in Four of the *Sovereignty* pleas'd.

But, according to the *Considerer*, if *England* should deny the *Scots* Freedom of its Trade, 'twould be a Just Cause of War; it being their Right by the *Common Law*, as being Her Majesty's Natural Born Subjects. Mighty perspicuous! The *Scots* are entituled to this Freedom as Natural Born Subjects of the *Queen of Scots*; I am sure he will not say as *Queen of England*; if he does, 'tis according to Truth, if they perform the Condition of it; but then it overthrows all he contends for.

And, indeed, 'tis ridiculous to imagine the *Common Law* of *England* should give this Privilege to any, who are not Subjects of *England*; and if the *Scots* will submit to the *Common Law* Grounds of their *Denization*, *England* has now, as formerly, declared its Readiness to receive them.

They who pretend to force these Privileges, and deny the *Common Law* Grounds for them, may talk as high as they please for the *Protestant Religion*, the Principles of the *Revolution*, and the *Hanover Succession*, but they cannot surely longer expect to impose upon honest Men, in either Nation; since this *Scotch Patriot* has so fully explain'd the meaning of his Party; which is to prefer the Promises of *France*, and the Name of an Act of *Security*, to the true Security offered by Her Majesty, as *Monarch of Great Britain*; the Imperial Crown, of which She Piously endeavours to transmit to Her Successors undiminish'd, and in the same Condition in which their *J. VIth*, and our First, left it to his Progeny, and Posterity.

But a *Writer*, who represents him, and all his Successors, as Injurious to the *Scots*, may hope to persuade their Nobility to expect more profitable Attendances at the Court of a *Stanislaus*,
than

than they have had in the Court of *England*; and to gain greater Treasures from thence, than the Late Duke *Hamilton* left to his Family, which had no Cause to complain of the Loss of Money spent in *England*.

I have passed by Numbers of Passages in this and other Treatises from the same Pen, which besides private Ends, disclose these with open Effrontery.

First, To stir up the *Scots* to insist on what, the *Considerer* says, *the Parliament of any Free Kingdom is obliged to demand for the People they represent, except they betray the Trust reposed in them, and be wanting to themselves and their Posterity.*

Secondly, If 'twere possible to Cajole or Intimidate *England*, to yield all those Demands which he will have but Just.

Thirdly, At any Rate to defeat the Succession of the House of *Hanover* to the Crown of *Scotland*, unless the whole Sovereignty be placed in the *Estates* of that Kingdom.

Bating the Impious Reflection upon the Memory of King *William*, with which he concludes, he thus takes his Farewel of this Subject.

'If the Reducers, and Men of their Temper, be resolved so P. 71.
'to Ingross the Favour and Power of their Princes, as to make
'it impracticable for to do for the Kingdom of *Scotland*,
'what every Sovereign ought to do in behalf of their Na-
'tural Subjects; no Body can blame the *Scots* for refusing
'to come into the same Succession with *England*, for if it be
'undeniable (as *Themistius* has in his Oration to *Valens*)
'that Wise Princes are not only to have a Regard to
'that particular People committed to their Charge, but to all
'Mankind; it is certainly as true, that Wise and Good Princes
'don't love to be confin'd in the Exercise of their Royal Good-
'ness and Clemency, to that People only, among whom they
'have their ordinary Residence, but ought to be at Liberty
'to perform all the Duties of a Sovereign to their most re- P. 71.
'mote Dominions and Subjects. I shall take my Leave, says
'he, of this Subject, by putting the Reducers in Mind of a
'Wise Saying of *Grotius* in the *Prolegomena* to his Book, *De*
'*Jure Belli & Pacis*, That those People who violate the Laws
G of

‘ of Nature and Nations, undermine their own Peace, and that of
‘ their Posterity.

To this he Tacks. N. B. ‘ It was omitted in King William’s
‘ Reign to take Notice, that such an Imposit was laid upon
‘ Scotch Linen, as amounted to almost a Prohibition of that
‘ Commodity.

Hist. Acc. p. 16.
The King of
Scots had no
Negative in
Parliament.

As if for the *English Nation* to impose such Duties, upon
what came into it from *Scotland*, was such a Violation of the
Laws of *Nature and Nations*, as would warrant their making
War upon it. And not only the *Successor*, but Her Majesty,
the present Possessor of the *English Crown*, must be obliged to
Govern the *English Trade*, by the Advice of the *Scotch Parli-*
ament. And tho’ not allow’d a *Negative* in that *Parliament*,
ought to have that Prerogative in *England*, in all things which
concern its Interest in Relation to *Scotland*; that She may be at
Liberty to perform all the *Duties* of a *Sovereign*, to Her most
remote Dominions and Subjects.

Ib. p. 131,
132. And there-
fore we are not
to wonder that
our Ancestors
treated them
accordingly.

Which, according to a true Interpretation from the Scope of
that Libel, is to say, that Her Majesty does not do the *Duty* of
a *Scotch Sovereign*, if She do not make it an *Independent*
Kingdom, where the *Estates* are Absolute, but the *Prince* Limit-
ed with a Witness: On the other Side, the Place of the *Princes*
ordinary Residence is a *Kingdom* *Dependent* upon that remote
Part, and so is its *Prince*, who ought to be Absolute in every
thing which the *Prince’s Benefactors* or *Superiors* shall urge,
that their *Vassal* and *Servant* ought to insist on for their Service.
Therefore, by Her sole Authority, she ought to repeal the
Act of Navigation, and other Acts which provide to keep to
the *English* their own Trade.

If the *Servant* fails in this Duty, Mr. *Ridpath* gives fair
Warning, that the *Scotch* Fourth Part of a *Sovereign* must ex-
pect to be treated as a *Servant*, and indeed much worse;
for a bare Dismission from the Service would not satisfy
those *Lords* and *Masters* of their *Kings*, whose Actions
he proposes for the Imitation of the Times we live
in.

Reflection on
L. H’s Speech,
p. 16.

This precarious Humble State, the vain Man may fancy he
can sooth her Majesty, and the *Illustrious House* of *Hanover*,
to be contented with: But he who wonders at the *Impunity* of
a Man, for barely representing the constant Tenor of our Re-
cords,

cords, and even Acts of Parliament of both Nations, from Age to Age, may remember that a much wiser Author than himself, thought he safely represented the Sense of the *Jacobites*, in Matters which had so much of positive Affirmations, that he could not escape that Punishment, which a better Intention should have guarded him from. And since I may well think I am one whose Writings, he says, *fly directly in the Face of the Government*, and am left to consider *what Punishment I ought to expect, if Justice should be demanded against me by the Government of Scotland*; in God's Name let the Law have its Course, and may Justice prevail. But,

The Reducing, &c. p. 9.

Quis tulerit Gracchos de Seditiōe querentes?

If I assert no more than the Law of the *Monarchy*, and only to the End that Men may be led by their Duty and Interest, to Unite, not barely under One *Monarchy*, (for that has been from of Old) but into One *Kingdom*, in which all Disputes might be for ever drown'd, and the *Sovereign* may not be distracted with inconsistent *Independencies*; the World will Judge who is the *Incendiary*, he who recommends and enforces the true Foundation of *Union*, by Authorities which can't be denied, without the highest Reflections upon the *Honour* of this *Nation*; or they who put the *Scots* upon a Claim, which *England* never did nor can allow; nor yet are satisfied with that, but treat it as the *Inferior Nation*, and obliged to yield to the *Scots*, whatever they fancy to be for their Interest, only to keep them from declaring immediately for *France*: While 'tis left to their Discretions to act for the Future, as such Men shall tell them they are bound, not to be wanting to themselves, and their Posterities.

P. 5.

This *Dictator*, who would make it *High-Treason*, not only for *Scotch Commissioners*, but even for their *Parliament*, to agree to a compleat *Union* with *England*, without the express Consent of the People whom they represent; or immediately to declare, even the Heir of Her Majesty's Body, to be King or Queen of *Scotland*, if Her Majesty should finish Her Race of Terrestrial Glory, before Her course of Successes had con-

Account of the Proceedings of the Parl. of Scotland, p. 333. Some complain'd, &c. and were convinced it was no less than High-Treason to endeavour any Union, p. 88.

G 2

quer'd

Alteration in the Constitution of our Parliament, &c. So Discourse upon the

quer'd all Obstructions to the quieting the *Scotch Succession*; grounds his Dictates to his Country-men upon the grossest Ignorance of Fact, or *Prevarications*, that ever obtain'd in any Nation, since such a *Pretender* to Knowledge in Antiquities, animated that misguided People, in the unhappy Reign of

See *History of the Reformation*, Vol. 2. Ap. Literæ Originales per Comitatus. Scotiz.

E. II. to assure the *Pope* that just 1200 Years after the Children of *Israel* went out of *Egypt*, they came from *Spain* to *Scotland* on this side the *Water*; that till E. I. had oppressed them, they had preserv'd themselves free from *Servitude*; and that 113 *Kings* of their own *Royal Family*, had reign'd among them, without one *Foreigner* intervening.

Discourse upon the Union, p. 116.

Note, 'Tis easy to shew from whence this was taken.

Tho' Mr. *Ridpath* calls the Old *Dutchess* of *Hamilton*, the First Princess of the Blood in *Scotland*; according to him, this Blood gives no better Pretence to Reign, than that *Irish Pedigree* which their Parliament stole and disguis'd to impose upon Holy Father. For in all these Imaginary Intervals of *Independency*, the *Estates* reign'd more truly than their *Kings*, who having but a Fourth Part of the *Sovereignty*, were, as Mr. *Ridpath* holds, obliged to give their *Royal Assent* to what the Parliament enacted, or otherwise it had the Force of a Law notwithstanding; because Three Parts of the *Sovereignty* being lodg'd in the *States*, did always determine the Fourth, which was lodg'd in the King.

Discourse upon the Union, p. 167. Appendix being a short View of the Original Rights of the People of Scotland.

Discourse, p. 59.

Yet as he can't discern how his Notions clash with one another, he contends that *England* must not dispute the Precedency with *Scotland*, since, says he, 'tis agreed on all Hands that we are the Antienter Monarchy.

The Reducing, &c. p. 69.

Not here to stay to put in my Exceptions to this, I cannot but think all who value themselves upon their long Race of *Kings* reaching to the Clouds, will shew their Abhorrence of the *Republican Position*, that if the Settlement of the *Scotch Succession* should be delay'd till after Her Majesty's Death, the *Scots* are then at Liberty to chuse what Governour, or Form of Government, they please.

Hist. Acc. Intr. p. 28.

Thus that Antient Monarchy, which if we believe him, for above 2000 Years, has been the Darling of Providence, is to fall like one of their Princes.

But

But observe his own excellent Illustration of his Republican Text.

• ‘ They can be in no indispensible necessity of *hastening to fill* *The Reducing,*
 ‘ *their Throne*, if they have but so much Unanimity, as its hop’d p. 69.
 ‘ *their former Mistakes* of that Sort, and the *present Designs*
 ‘ *of their Enemies*, must needs oblige them to.

The Grand Mistake of this Sort, for which Mr. *Ridpath* reproaches his Country-men, is their declaring for King *William* and Queen *Mary*, without being *beforehand restored to the full Possession*, of what he represents as their *Antient Liberties*.

Those *present Designs of their Enemies*, with which he would Alarum his Country-men, he takes Care they should understand to be more than can be evidenced by pretended *Discourses, Books, and Pamphlets in England*; for he makes the whole Nation the dangerous *Enemy*, and an Invader of their *Religion, Liberty, and Trade*. To proceed with his *Commentary upon his Republican Aphorism.* *Hist. Acc. p. 1. The Reducing, &c. p. 1. Vid. p. 17.*

The *Act of Security* has made it *High-Treason*, ‘ to proclaim
 ‘ or declare *any Successor* in that Case, without the Consent *The Reducing, &c. p. 69. P. 70.*
 ‘ of the States; the *Administration* is taken Care of by the
 ‘ same Act, and those entrusted with it are obliged to see that
 ‘ Law put in Execution, against those who shall offer to contra-
 ‘ vene it, *by setting up any Pretender whatever.*

Thus, with him, if *Her Majesty* should die leaving an
 ‘ *Heir of Her Body*, that Heir would be but a *Pretender*;
 and ’twould be *High-Treason* to declare that *Heir King or Queen*,
 unless an Act of Parliament had pass’d in Favour of such
Heir, or the *Estates*, who need be in no haste to divest them-
 selves of any Part of their Power, should condescend to ad-
 mit the *Heir* into a Fourth Part of their *Sovereignty.* *Vid. Sup.*

But in Truth the *Stanislans* took Care, that this should not be in the Power of the *Estates*, if their Act of Security can be of any Force, and should continue unrepealed, during Her Majesty’s Life.

And no Doubt but the *Considerer* had the chief *Heroe* of his *Romances*, the Heir Apparent of the *First Princess of the Blood*, in his Eye, when he penned what follows.

When

P. 70.

‘ When the *States* do meet, which must be in Twenty Days
‘ at farthest, after *Her Majesty’s* Death, the *Government* falls
‘ naturally into their Hands; and they may easily find among
‘ themselves Persons capable of holding the Reins of it, and
‘ to Command their Troops, if there be occasion; as well
‘ as they did at the *Late Revolution*, until they consider what
‘ is to be done.

Hist. Acc.
131.

P. ‘Tis to be understood, that these *High and Mighty States*,
were their *Kings* Benefactors, or Superiors: And therefore
the Government would Naturally fall back into their
Hands.

But this Author, who takes sufficient Advantage of the
thoughtlessness of those Readers, who swallow his Assumptions,
thinks it easie to perswade ’em, that the little stand they made
at the *Revolution*, against a sinking Party among themselves,
before Assistance from hence; is to be urged as a Parallel
to the Time, when the upstart Authority of their *Estates*, that
never could stand by themselves, were to be maintained against
all the truly and the pretendedly *Loyal* of their own Nation,
and the Force of *England*, assisting all Good Subjects to place
their Crown upon the only Qualified Branch of their *Royal*
Family.

P. 64.

No Doubt he would have it thought that *Stanislaus*, at the
Head of those Hundred Thousands of Fighting Men,
with which he fancies that Nation has Weight enough to
turn the Ballance, which ever Side they take, will be
a Match to the Duke of *Mariborough*, at the Head of the
English Forces; and take from him those ever fresh Lawrels,
and Glories, which he gains by repeated Victories over
France, which this Writer insultingly tells the *English*, is
not yet reduced.

1b.

This was at a Time when the *French Faction* foresaw that
Treachery upon the *Moselle*, which necessitated a Change for
a more Glorious Scene of Action; but could not foresee how
that Great Man would continue to exceed all Belief.

The Memorial
of the Church
of England.

As this *Libel* against *England*, and the *Memorial* against
the *Ministry*, for supporting its true Interest, had never
seen the Light, but in Confidence of the Success of the
Designs of *France*; I may live to convince all that
will have Patience to Read, and not be Angry at being
shown

shown that Matters of the highest Consequence, and most obvious, have not been duly observed by them; that as *France* first set up the often baffled and retracted Pretence of the *Scotch Independency*, blotting out of Story the *Misrule* of *E. II.* there never, from the First erection of the *Modern Scotland* into a *Kingdom*, was a time when that Nation renounced the *Protection* of *England*, but in Expectation of the *Protection* of *France*.

And when they did this, several of the best of their *Nobility* were *Liegemens* of *England*; and according to the Duty of their *Allegiance*, and National Contracts frequently renewed, join'd with the English against the *Scots*: And I cannot help it, if the Duke of *Hamilton* should think I disgrace his Family, when I shew an Earl *Douglas* among these *Liegemens*.

'Tis observable that their *Act of Security* was hatch'd, when they were big with the Hopes of being Slaves to an *Universal Monarchy*, upon the *French Forces* joining a Vassal of the *Emperor* to destroy that Empire: And the *Germans* were kept back from concurring with their *Deliverer* in defending themselves, when the *Considerer* made it known, 'that p. 65.
'the *French* can much sooner pass the *Tweed*, than the *British Channel*; and therefore it's much the safer Way to comply
'with all the Just Demands of the *Scots*, (that is as he explains himself, all that the *French Faction* insist on) than to
'force them to such a Fatal Necessity of bringing in the
'*French*, for, says he, they may have what Terms from
'them they please, besides a Chance for having them
'continued.

Yet his Country-men must be very weak, if they cannot discern, that tho' he would put them upon opposing *England*, under a Notion of their own Strength, without any necessity of depending either upon *England* or *France*; as if their Soil had shot up in Gold and Silver, and Mr. *Fletcher's* Free Cities and *Machine of Government*, had descended from Heaven; would persuade them they are under an Absolute Necessity of
calling in the *French*, to free themselves from the *Slave* The Reducing,
&c. p. 65.
very, which he would have it thought they have labour'd
under, by the Influence of *England*, ever since the Union p. 17.
of the Crowns. To submit to *France*, is according to the
Scope

Scope of several of his *Libels*, much better, not only than to
Hist. Acc. De- throw themselves into the Arms of the House of
dication, p. 11. Hanover without Limitations; but even than continuing
 under her Majesty's Protection, as Monarch of Bri-
 tain.

And he not obscurely hints, that all which he Charges upon
 Her Glorious Predecessor, King *William*, will fall to Her Share,
 unless she be govern'd by the Advice of the *Estates* of
Scotland. Tho' he may wheedle these his mighty *Sovereigns*
 into a Belief, that *France* would support their usurp'd Au-
 thority, 'tis to be remember'd he confesses,

The Reducing, 'That Crown, which has stir'd up the Revolts in Poland,
&c. p. 64. 'Hungary, and the Empire, will think it as much their In-
 terest to incense and support the aggrieved Scots, in Or-
 der to perswade them to accept the Pretender for their
 King.

But since if Her Majesty, as seiz'd of One *Imperial* Crown,
 is Queen of *England, Scotland, France* and *Ireland*, and if She
 should die without Issue, and before the Parliament of *Scotland*
 should declare for the Right of the House of *Hanover*, the
 Protestant Heir of that *Serene House* will succeed, according
 to the Acts of Parliament recognizing the Rights of King
Henry VIIIth, and *James Ist*, their Progeny and Posterity, and
 Subsequent Statutes, Declaratory of that Right, and of the
 Fundamental Law of the *Monarchy*; let this Writer look to
 himself for his Practices against Her Majesty, as *Monarch*
 of *Britain*, and against the Right Heir to the *Monar-*
chy.

And if he, who with the help of an heedless *English*
Historian, rais'd a Controversie which seem'd laid by the Uni-
 on of the *Kingdoms*; and labours to excite the *Scotch Nation*
 to demand Justice against him, who but answer'd the Chal-
 lenge to make good the Cause of *England*; should become
 an Instance of *England's* asserting its own Cause, and an
 Atonement to the injured *Manes* of the Lord *Cummin*,
 and Captain *Green*, would it not be truer Justice than what
 the *Partial Considerer* applauds?

Postscript.

P. 68. The
 Scots began
 their Delive-
 rance, by doing
 Justice on those Families that had Betrayed their Liberties.

Postscript. Comparing the Memorialists with Mr. Ridpath, and with themselves.

IT might have been thought impossible Mr. *Ridpath's* Notions of Government, with which some would reproach the *Presbyterians*, who have the Honour to be join'd with all that are not *Biggots* for a Name of doubtful Application, should have been an Original, Copied and Improved by warm Zealots for the Church and Monarchy.

Mr. *Ridpath* in the Name of the People of *Scotland*, and the *Memorialists* in the Name of the Church of *England*, make a very poor Figure of a *Sovereign*.

He will have Three Parts of the *Sovereignty* in Four to be in the *Estates*; and them to be the *Princes Superiors*, with full Power at Pleasure to use their *Vassal* and *Servant* suitably to that lowly Station.

Yet he reserves an Original Power to the Body of the People, of whom he makes himself the Full and Sole *Representative*.

How extravagant soever this Scheme may be, a *Cabal* of *Church-men* go several Lengths beyond him: Nor is it to be wonder'd, since, with the Evil Spirit which possessed the *Demoniac*, their Name is *Legion*: And therefore they think they are able, as they Inchant an Ignorant, Bigotted Party, with their Diabolical Arts to overturn a Government, the best Establish'd, and most Favoured of Heaven.

As they take upon them the Name of the Church of *England*; according to its *Canons*, they must have a *Temporal Head*: That Her present Majesty is not their *Head* in *Spirituals*, is manifest, by their taking upon 'em to Judge that She is fallen from the Church, in not following the Counsels of the *D. of B.* and the *Earls of N. and R.*

If therefore they have any Principle, 'tis evident they must take the *Pretender* at *St. Germans* to be the only *Rightful Prince*, and the *D. of B.* with those Churchified *E——s*, to be his *High Commissioners*.

Their *Prince* being absent, they may be allow'd to overturn, overturn, till He shall come to the Throne; which, if possible, they would make very uneasy to any Body else.

No Form of Government, therefore, can be too wild for these Royalists.

And whereas Mr. *Ridpath* allows the *Lords* to make One Estate at least, if not Two, with the Help of the *Clergy*, by which Means the *Crown* falling in with the *Nobility*, could at any Time reduce the *Commons* to the Old State of *Vassallage*; these High Monarchical Men, not having their Monarch among 'em, make the *Commons Assembled* in *Parliament*, to have not only the *Superiority*, or *Supremacy*, over the *Crown* and the *Lords*,

* Q. what becomes of the Administration and Legislature fixed by the Constitution, if, as they hold, Privilege is that reserve of Liberty, which the whole People have not submitted to the Dominion of any thing but their own Reason; and of all this the Commons in Parliament are the only Keepers and Judges? Had the Authors been as well read as they pretend to be, they might have been aware that they stole from the *Lex Regia* the Reason of the Power of the Prince. *Quippe populus ei & in eum omne jus suum contulit.*

As it concerns Mr. Ridpath to answer that Charge which has been fairly drawn from his Writings, stuff'd with Invectives against England; it may become the *Metaphysicks* of the Famous Graduate in the *Ideal World*, to confound the *Natural Idea*, the *High-Fliers* exhibit of the Church, whose Dangers increase, as the Power of France decreases: And to observe the Evidence, that the Church for which they are so Zealous, is that, of which the Pope's favourite Son, the French King, is the Great Protector; according to his most Gracious Promise, when an immediate Prospect of the Success of the *Affassination Plot* made them as high, as they were upon the Disappointment of the last German Expedition: Which transported them to threaten (a) Her Majesty,

(a) Memorial of the Church and Her most Faithful Ministers, with the dire Effects of their resentment of England, p. ing the Defeat of their Destructive Measures.
 2. speaking of the Queen, they plainly see by Her repeated Cautions in Her Speeches, by the Conduct of Her Principal Ministers, and by the Obstructions which every thing that has been advanced for the Security of the Church, has met with from some great Officer of the Crown, that the Church does not hold the same Rank in Her Esteem and Confidence that it held heretofore, or at least, that through the Awe of some Party or other, she dares not give 'em the wonted Marks of it.

But they little observ'd how Her Majesty exceeds all Examples of Womankind, who could think to prevail upon the timidity usually incident to the Fair Sex: Nor must they think She and Her Chief Ministers, whose Orders and Advices are so happily Executed, in Attacking and Routing the greatest Strength of France, should be (b) afraid of them, who can do nothing but Lift Men in its Ser-

P. 12. The Principles of the Church of

E—— will dispose Men to bear a great deal, but he's a Madman that tries how much: For when Men are very much provok'd, Nature is very apt to Rebel against Principle, and then the Odds are vast on Nature's Side. Whether the Provocation given to the Church of E—— may not, if continued, be strong enough to rouse Nature. Some of our Statesmen would do well to consider in Time, &c. Nor is it to be expected that they should long bear to be thus us'd, &c. but the T—— is Wise, let him therefore look to that, and maturely weigh who are to be provok'd at this juncture, p. 10. The Cr—— is self may be timorous, ill advised, unwilling, or unable to relieve us. What has been may be: it has been once our Case, and is now of our Brethren in Scotland.

Service, under the Counterfeit or Ambiguous Name of the *Church*; after they themselves had been disarm'd of the Weapons with which they had been trusted, out of hopes their former Pretence of Zeal for *Her Majesty's* Service, when they labour'd to set up her Court as a Rival to King *William's*, was not like that pretended Love to the House of *Hanover*; which is to appear in their pushing to have the *Princess Sophia*, or Her *Grandson*, to have a Court for them to infect, or run down.

With which imaginary Scene of Popularity, they promise to open their next *Farce*.

But as *Her Majesty's* discernment is too clear for them, She finding their Actions contrary to their High Professions, has left them to repent at Leisure of their precipitant shewing themselves, if not *Madmen*, at least Enemies to *Her as Rightful Queen*, and to the *Protestant Succession*; which they, and their Friends beyond the *Tweed*, have encouraged such Sort of *Presbyterians* as Mr. *Ridpath*, to oppose, as if that were the Way to perpetuate the Establishment of the *Kirk*.

And some *Church-men* may, in the simplicity of their Hearts, think the *Authors* of the *Memorial*, with their Band of *Tackers*, to be the only Men who will fight for the Church in the very Breaches: As if they forgot how admirably they made good their large Promises to their King of *Divine Right*!

Since the *Authors* of that Impotent *Libel* in the Name of the *Church*, who often rave into Nonsense, represent *Her Majesty* as not esteeming the *Church*, or fearing to support it; the Majority of the *House of Lords*, and particularly the *Bishops*, as Enemies to it; and even the Majority of their *Favourite House of Commons*, who would not join with the *Tackers* in distressing the Government, as *Lukewarm Friends*; what next to the admirable Effects of the Counsels and Actions of the present *Ministry*, can be more to their Praise, than that most of the *High-Flying* Rage is vented against them? Were not the Sinews of War so excellently managed and applied, to the Confusion of *France*, their *Church* would not have fallen into such a trembling Fit; nor had the World been diverted with such a ridiculous *Railing Accusation* against the *Lord Treasurer*.

But so great was their Folly, as to think to be Popular while they revile even the *Duke of Marlborough*: The Harmony of whose *Heroic Actions* might have charm'd their Rage, had it not been more exorbitant than that which yielded to King *David's* Lyre.

But he and the *Earl of Orford* have done too much against *France*, to be ever forgiven by the *French Faction*: As the *Earl* has been Impeach'd, 'tis well known the *Duke* has not been a little threatned by 'em; and had not his conquering *Genius* exerted it self in

in *Brabant*, they would have laboured hard to make the *German* Sloth of Treachery his Crime.

The *D. of B.* who must be agreed to be a Person of very good Understanding, cannot take it well of the *Memorialists*, to join him in the Support of *their Church*, with one, whose *Bigotry* and *Pedantry*, he has so often, and so handsomely ridiculed.

Nor can reasonable Men believe there could be Danger to the *Church* or *State*, in the supplying the *D. of B's* Place, which so truly *Great a Man*, even beyond Estate, and *Titles of Honour*, as the *D. of N.*

Since his coming into the *Ministry* is one of the main Occasions of the *World's* being enlightned with the avow'd Distinction, between the pretended Doctrine of *High-Church*, and the Nature of its *Church-men*; 'tis but one of the numerous Evidences, that the humouring them is inconsistent with the Safety of the *State*.

As the Fall of *Jacobitism* removes the Eclipse from the shining Qualities of the *Lords, Wharton, Somers, and Halifax*, which will ever be had in grateful Remembrance by *unenvious Posterity*; 'tis but natural for the *Memorialists* to reproach that Splendor, which they cannot bare, and which drives them to such a distance from so great Ornaments of the Age.

Esse quid hoc
dicam vivis
quod fama ne-
garur?

According to the
Memorialists.

'Tis no Mystery what *Church* they are for; who speak ill of the best Advocate that *Church* ever had in its Distress, whose Acclamations and Prayers call'd him to the Helm, under its *Glorious Deliverer*. And the Event of that abused Prince's being whispered out of such a Minister, when the *Memorialists* Trustees of all the reserved Power of the People were just to his unblemish'd Character; shews what Regard is to be had to the Glammers and Fears, of those who find themselves invol'd in the Ruin of that *Universal Monarchy*, to which they have been slavish Tools; as they were its *Apes*, in persecuting all *Protestants*, who could not run into a *Church* for Shelter, as, damn'd *Hereticks*, not farther from their Mercy than from *God's*.

But the *Protestants* of *Europe*, whom they would divide from their Common Interest, are safe in Her Majesty's Protection: And as Her *Auspicious Influence*, which extends to the remotest Parts, can't be weakest at the Center; the Miracles of Her Reign are happy Omens and Earnests, that her Pious Endeavours to secure the Blessings She diffuses, and transmit them to Her *Protestant Successor* in the *Monarchy* of *Britain*, will be crown'd with this Glory, that she has been as successfully Wife and Courageous in Counsel, as Her *Great General* in the Field.

Two of Her *Saxon Predecessors* consolidated the Fields of *Britain*, one by a Marriage, another by Arms; and Her Majesty's immediate Predecessor made good his Motto, in maintaining an happy Union of the Crowns, e'en during Wars with *France*.

But 'tis reserv'd for the peculiar Felicity of Her Majesty's Reign, to conquer the opposition to a Compleat Union, at the Head: And to reduce the Two Kingdoms to their Antient single State, by a compleat Victory over the Hearts and Passions of all True Subjects of Her Imperial Crown.

F I N I S.

E R R A T A.

Page 7. l. 3. f. it, r. the Right. l. 4. f. the Right, r. it. p. 8. Marg. f. 16. r. 68. p. 13. l. 11. add the before Power. p. 15. l. 3. f. places, r. adds. l. 4. f. instead of, r. to. p. 26. l. 33. f. Lands, r. Souls. p. 27. l. 36. f. tuls, r. suis. p. 31. l. 16. f. Resolution, r. Revolution. p. 32. l. 32. r. Kingdoms. p. 34. l. 12. after State, r. of. l. 27. and 32. f. Thirteenth, r. Thirtieth. p. 56. l. 31. f. Kingdoms, r. Crowns.

